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ABSTRACT

In response to the request of several congressional committees and subcommittees, the General Accounting Office (GAO) identified federal programs that serve at-risk or delinquent youth and provided information on the fiscal year 1995 appropriations dedicated to youth. Program characteristics and target groups were noted as part of an overall evaluation of these programs. The federal government was found to have 131 programs, administered by 16 different departments and agencies, that were used to benefit at-risk or delinquent youth. For the programs for which data were available (109 programs or 83%), total estimated 1995 appropriations exceeded $4 billion. Many of the programs were authorized to provide funding for multiple services, ranging from counseling to job training assistance to research and evaluation. It was found that 23% of the programs funded 7 or more services. Many programs also had multiple target groups, with 33% targeting 3 or more groups. The group most commonly targeted was "all youth." The current system of programs creates the potential for overlap of services, since, in many cases, two or more programs can provide similar services to the same target group. The analysis raises questions about the overall efficiency of federal efforts to assist at-risk and delinquent youth. Appendixes define program services, list and describe the programs, and list GAO contacts. (Contains five figures and three tables.) (SLD)

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United States General Accounting Office

GAO

Report to Congressional Requesters

March 1996

AT-RISK AND DELINQUENT YOUTH

Multiple Federal Programs Raise Efficiency Questions

ED 396 061

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GAO

United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

Health, Education, and
Human Services Division

B-260743

March 6, 1996

The Honorable William S. Cohen
Chairman, Subcommittee on Oversight
of Government Management and the
District of Columbia
Committee on Governmental Affairs
United States Senate

The Honorable William F. Goodling
Chairman, Committee on Economic and
Educational Opportunities
House of Representatives

The Honorable Nancy Landon Kassebaum
Chairman, Committee on Labor and
Human Resources
United States Senate

The Honorable Sam Nunn
Ranking Minority Member
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
Committee on Governmental Affairs
United States Senate

Problems such as poverty, unemployment, teen pregnancy, child abuse, violence, and substance abuse are common among the nation's youth. Many young people are considered at-risk[1] and many have also had contact with the juvenile justice system. In response, the Congress has passed legislation over the years creating numerous federal programs to address the needs of delinquent and at-risk youth. While this commitment on the part of the federal government is essential in helping such youth, in the current period of ever-tightening budget constraints, questions have been raised about potential waste from program overlap and duplication of services.

This report responds to your request that we (1) identify federal programs that serve at-risk or delinquent youth and provide information on the amount of fiscal year 1995 appropriations dedicated toward youth;

[1]The term "at-risk" can have different meanings in different contexts. We are using the term in a broad sense to refer to youth who, due to certain characteristics or experiences, are statistically more likely than other youth to encounter certain problems—legal, social, financial, educational, emotional, and health—in the future.

(2) provide information on various program characteristics, such as services provided and target groups; and (3) assess the potential for program overlap and duplication of services. To identify these programs, we reviewed applicable laws, current literature, and previous GAO reports. We also reviewed the 1994 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, which contains detailed information on all federal domestic programs. To obtain additional data, such as estimates of fiscal year 1995 appropriations dedicated toward at-risk or delinquent youth, we contacted agency officials knowledgeable about each program.

We included programs on our list on the basis of the services they provided and their target groups. The services we focused on were self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, focused activities, parental/family intervention, planning and program development, training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, capital improvements, and clearinghouses.[2] The target groups included youth who were economically disadvantaged; abused or neglected; drug or alcohol abusers; missing, exploited, or abducted; runaways or homeless; school dropouts; victims of crime; minorities; juvenile offenders; delinquents; or considered at-risk or high-risk.[3] We defined "youth" to include children at least 5 years old, adolescents, and young adults up to 24 years old. Finally, we included not only clearly established programs, but also funding streams that supported specific youth-related activities, such as demonstration projects, pilot projects, clearinghouses, research and evaluation efforts, and other initiatives.[4]

We did our work between February and October 1995 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

Results in Brief

The federal government currently has 131 programs, administered by 16 different departments and other agencies, that may be used to benefit at-risk or delinquent youth. For the programs on which we were able to

[2]These services are defined in app. I. We also had a category for "other" services.

[3]We also had a category for "all youth," because some programs claim not to target any particular youth subgroups, and a category for "other" groups.

[4]However, we excluded general public education, Aid to Families With Dependent Children, Supplemental Security Income, and general health programs (including Medicaid and nutrition) from our list of programs because their purpose is not directly related to juvenile delinquents or at-risk youth.

obtain funding data (109 programs, or 83 percent), total estimated appropriations used for youth in fiscal year 1995 exceeded $4 billion.

Many of the programs we identified were authorized to provide funding for multiple services, ranging from counseling to job training assistance to research and evaluation efforts. For example, we found that 23 percent of the programs could fund seven or more services. The services most commonly authorized were substance abuse intervention and training and technical assistance (53 programs each). Many programs also had multiple target groups, ranging from economically disadvantaged youth to abused/neglected youth to school dropouts. For example, 33 percent targeted three or more youth groups. The group most commonly targeted was all youth (35 programs).

The current system of federal programs for at-risk or delinquent youth creates the potential for overlap of services. Our analysis showed that, in many cases, it was possible for two or more programs to provide similar services to the same target group. While we cannot be certain whether overlap is actually occurring, our analysis raises questions about the overall efficiency of federal efforts to assist at-risk and delinquent youth.

Background

The social environment in which many youth live today has substantially increased the likelihood that they will become delinquent or experience other negative outcomes. Consider, for example, the following statistics:

- About 20 percent of children in the United States live in poverty, and for minority children the percentage is about twice as high. Moreover, poor teens are more than three times as likely as other teens to drop out of school.
- While the high-school dropout rate has been declining over the past two decades, in 1993 it was still over 10 percent for all races combined, and over 27 percent for Hispanics.
- The unemployment rate for youth is much higher than for adults. From 1991 to 1994, the average unemployment rate among males 16 to 24 years old was 14.3 percent, compared with 5.7 percent for those aged 25 and older. During the same period, the average unemployment rate among females 16 to 24 years old was 12.3 percent, compared with 5.3 percent for those aged 25 and older.
- In 1992, child protective service agencies received an estimated 1.9 million reports of child abuse and neglect. In 41 percent of these reports, investigation found the maltreatment substantiated or indicated.

Furthermore, research indicates that being abused or neglected as a child increases the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 53 percent, and as an adult by 38 percent.

- The United States has the highest teen alcohol- and drug-abuse rate of any industrialized nation. While student use of alcohol and other drugs has declined since the early 1980s, a study found that in 1992 more than 75 percent of 12th graders reported using alcohol during the previous year, and almost 25 percent reported using marijuana.
- Between 1988 and 1992, the juvenile arrest rate for violent crime increased 47 percent—more than twice the increase for people 18 years of age and older. In addition, the number of violent crimes committed against youth aged 12 to 17 increased 25 percent. In 1991, youth aged 12 to 23 were more likely to be victims of a violent crime than were people past their mid-20s. In 1992, roughly 1 out of every 13 juveniles reported being a victim of a violent crime.

While the Congress has established numerous programs to respond to problems such as these, it has also begun to look closely at the efficiency and effectiveness of federal programs in many areas to see if improvements can be made. For example, our past work on federal employment training programs suggested that a major overhaul was needed, in part because many such programs targeted the same clients, shared the same goal, and provided similar services.[5]

Principal Findings

Federal Approach to Helping At-Risk and Delinquent Youth Consists of Many Programs in Numerous Agencies

We identified 131 federal programs that serve at-risk or delinquent youth.[6] Over 60 percent of these programs are administered by two cabinet-level departments—Health and Human Services (58 programs) and Justice (22 programs). An additional eight departments, three independent agencies, one federal commission, one presidential council, and one "quasi-official"

[5]See Multiple Employment Training Programs: Major Overhaul Needed to Reduce Costs, Streamline the Bureaucracy, and Improve Results (GAO/T-HEHS-95-53), Jan. 10, 1995.

[6]App. II lists the names of all 131 programs, along with the estimated amount of each program's federal appropriation dedicated for youth in fiscal year 1995. App. III provides more detailed descriptions of each program, including the administering office, the same funding information presented in app. II, legislative authorization, program objective, services provided, and target groups.

agency[7] administer at least one program serving at-risk or delinquent youth. (See table 1.)

Table 1: Number of Federal Programs for At-Risk or Delinquent Youth, by Agency

Agency	Number of programs
Department of Health and Human Services	58
Department of Justice	22[a]
Department of Education	10
Department of Labor	9[b]
Department of Agriculture	8[c]
Department of Housing and Urban Development	5
National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities	4
Corporation for National and Community Service	3
Department of Transportation	3
Department of Defense	2
Department of the Interior	2
Appalachian Regional Commission	1[d]
Department of the Treasury	1
Environmental Protection Agency	1
President's Crime Prevention Council	1
State Justice Institute	1
Total	**131**

[a]Includes one program jointly administered by the Departments of Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and Agriculture and the Corporation for National and Community Service.

[b]Includes one program jointly administered by the Department of Education.

[c]Includes one program jointly administered by the Department of the Interior and one program jointly administered by the Department of Justice.

[d]Program jointly administered by the Department of Education.

Estimated Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriations Used for Youth Exceeded $4 Billion

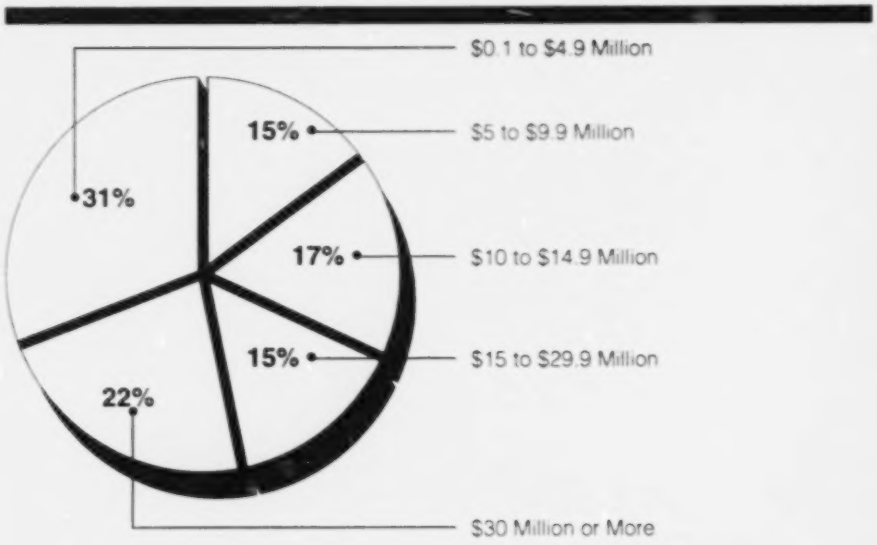
The estimated total amount of federal appropriations dedicated to at-risk and delinquent youth in fiscal year 1995 was over $4 billion.[8] This is a conservative estimate, however, because it is based on information for 109 (83 percent) of the programs we identified; for the remaining 22 programs,

[7]Quasi-official agencies are not executive-branch agencies, but are required by statute to publish certain information about their activities and programs in the Federal Register. The quasi-official agency in our analysis is the State Justice Institute.

[8]We present officials' estimates of the amount used for youth services, rather than reporting the full appropriation for a program, because some programs also serve individuals outside our defined age range (5 to 24).

officials were unable to estimate the portion of total appropriations that was dedicated to youth. Fifteen of the 109 programs reported using no appropriated funds on youth in fiscal year 1995.[9] Of the 94 programs that reported using some appropriated funds for youth, the estimated amount ranged from $100,000 (for the Department of Agriculture's Urban Tree House Research Program) to about $1.1 billion (for Job Corps, administered by the Department of Labor); the median amount used was $10 million. About 31 percent of the programs estimated using from $0.1 million to $4.9 million, while about 22 percent estimated using $30 million or more (see fig. 1).

Figure 1: Estimated Amount of Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriations Used to Serve At-Risk and Delinquent Youth



Note: Analysis based on 94 programs that reported using some amount of their FY 1995 appropriation on youth.

Most of the programs we identified use one of two methods to distribute federal funds: project grants, in which funds are awarded to state, local, or private service providers on a competitive or discretionary basis, and formula grants, in which funds are distributed on the basis of factors such

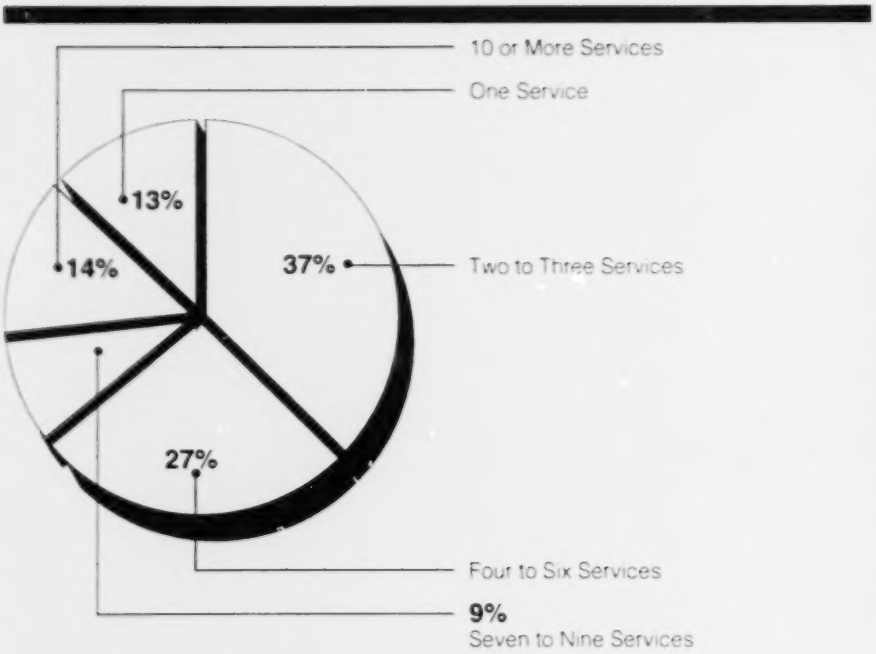
[9]Some of these programs did not receive an appropriation in fiscal year 1995; others had their appropriation rescinded.

as state population. Of the 131 programs we identified, 50 percent used project grants to disseminate funds and 28 percent used formula grants.[10]

Most Programs Support Multiple Services

In identifying programs serving at-risk or delinquent youth, we focused on a total of 17 authorized services or activities, ranging from various direct services to research and evaluation efforts to capital improvement projects. We found that many programs were authorized to award grants for several different types of services (see fig. 2). While 13 percent of the programs were authorized to fund a single type of service, about twice as many were authorized to provide 4 to 6 different services, and about 14 percent could provide funds for 10 or more services.

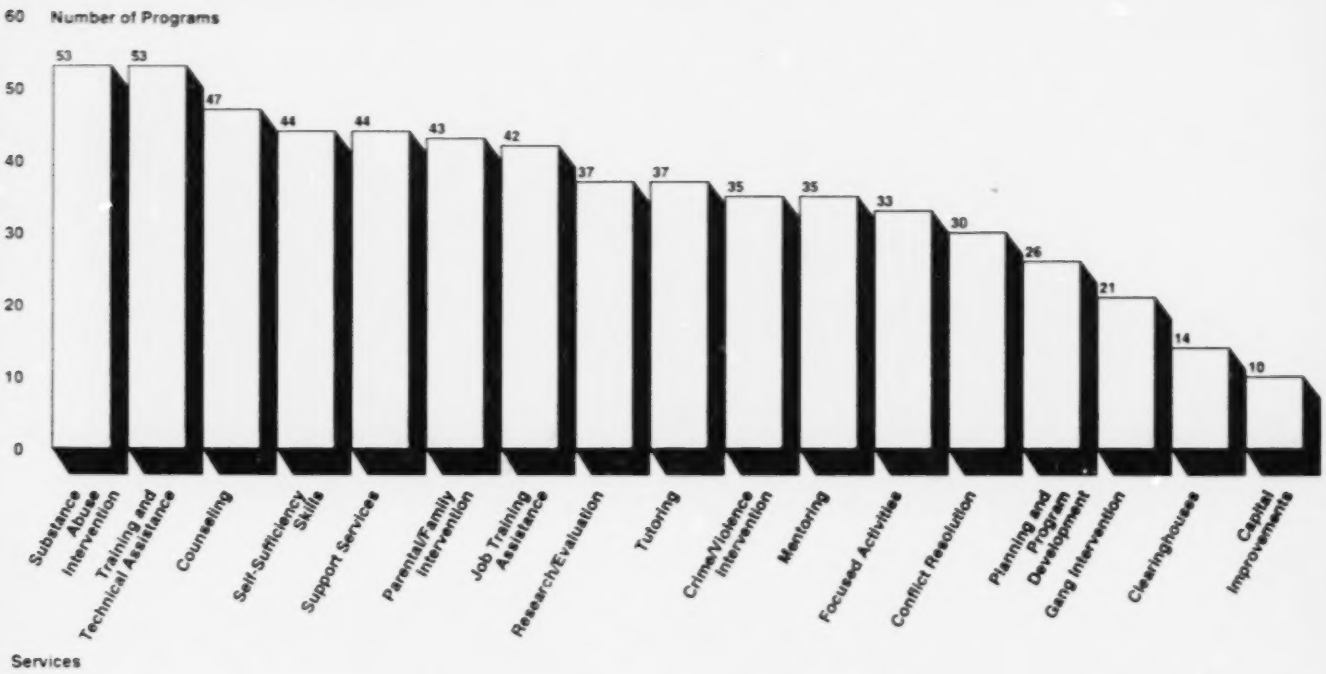
Figure 2: Many Programs Authorized to Fund Multiple Services



[10]As for the remaining 22 percent of programs, some used another type of funding mechanism or a combination of mechanisms, some did not disseminate funds, and for some we were unable to determine the funding mechanism.

The services most commonly authorized were substance abuse intervention and training and technical assistance (53 programs each), and the service least commonly authorized was capital improvements (10 programs), as shown in figure 3.

Figure 3: Many Programs Fund Similar Services

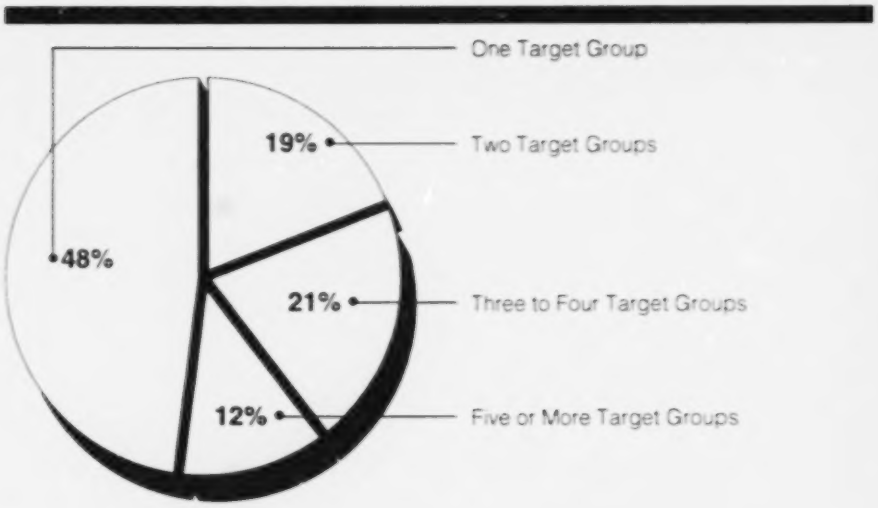


Note: Forty-three programs were authorized to fund at least one other type of service not listed above.

Programs Often Have More Than One Target Group

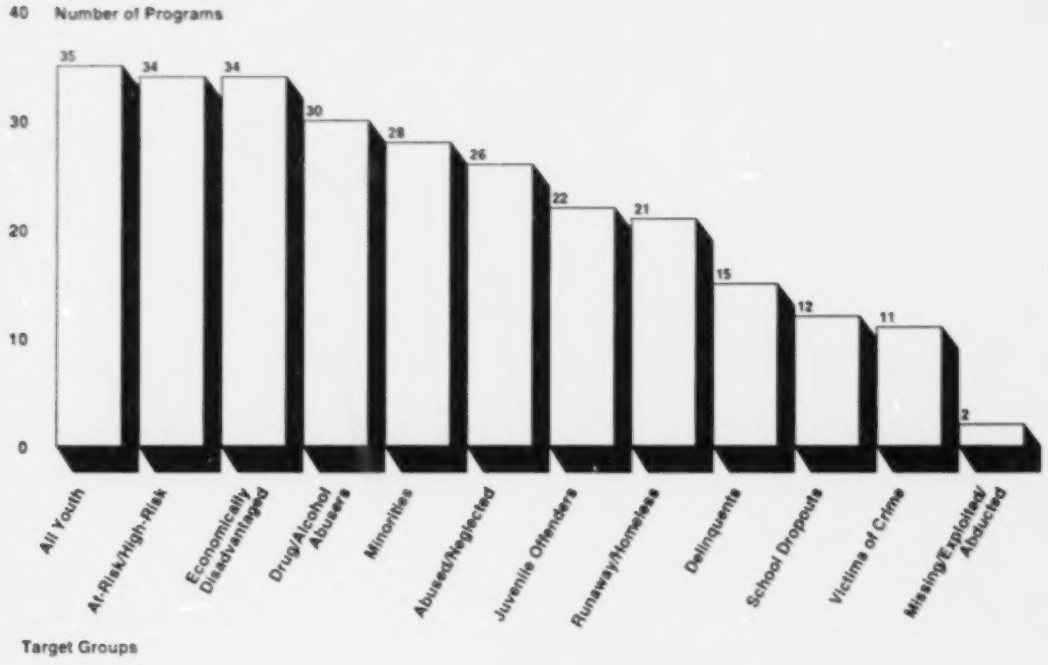
In identifying programs serving at-risk or delinquent youth, we also focused on a total of 12 target groups, ranging from economically disadvantaged youth to drug/alcohol abusers to school dropouts. We found that many programs target their services to several of these youth groups (see fig. 4). Our analysis showed that about half the programs had just one target group and about half had two or more target groups, including 12 percent with five or more target groups.

Figure 4: Many Programs Have Multiple Target Groups



The group most commonly targeted among the programs we identified was all youth (35 programs), while the group targeted by the fewest programs was missing/exploited/abducted youth (2 programs), as shown in figure 5.

Figure 5: Many Programs Have Similar Target Groups



Note: Forty-three programs had at least one target group not listed above.

Potential for Program Overlap

The federal system for providing services to at-risk and delinquent youth clearly creates the potential for program overlap. We identified numerous instances in which two or more programs could be funding the same service to the same target group (see table 2, pp. 12 and 13). For example, we found 17 programs targeting at-risk/high-risk youth that were authorized to fund counseling services. Similarly, we found 14 programs targeting juvenile offenders that could fund substance abuse intervention. With 17 services and 12 target groups in our analysis, 204 service/target-group combinations are possible. We found 117 instances in which 6 or more programs had the same service/target group combination, including 54 instances involving 10 or more programs.

Table 2: Number of Programs That Could Fund Similar Services for the Same Target Groups

Services	Abused/ neglected youth	All youth	At-risk/ high-risk youth	Delinquents	Drug/ alcohol abusers
Capital improvements	0	2	3	1	1
Clearinghouses	4	6	3	1	3
Conflict resolution	4	11	16	8	6
Counseling	9	9	17	10	6
Crime/violence intervention	6	13	16	8	13
Focused activities	3	11	17	6	6
Gang intervention	3	9	12	7	6
Job training assistance	2	8	12	7	4
Mentoring	4	10	18	8	6
Parental/family intervention	14	14	15	6	9
Planning and program development	6	11	11	4	4
Research/evaluation	12	14	8	4	6
Self-sufficiency skills	7	10	17	10	5
Substance abuse intervention	8	15	17	8	25
Support services	10	8	13	7	5
Training and technical assistance	11	17	20	8	16
Tutoring	5	11	18	9	6

Target Groups						
Economically disadvantaged youth	Juvenile offenders	Minorities	Missing/ exploited/ abducted youth	Runaways/ homeless youth	School dropouts	Victims of crime
5	2	0	0	2	3	1
0	2	2	1	1	0	2
9	8	5	1	4	5	4
17	10	8	1	8	7	8
11	10	6	2	7	4	4
9	6	5	0	4	3	3
5	6	4	1	3	2	4
23	8	7	1	6	8	3
15	9	5	1	5	7	3
9	9	10	1	8	4	4
3	5	7	0	2	1	5
5	7	8	1	6	3	5
22	10	3	1	5	7	3
13	14	13	1	12	6	4
15	7	10	1	9	3	6
10	9	11	2	10	5	7
15	10	4	1	6	8	3

This analysis, however, must be interpreted cautiously for several reasons. First, because two programs cover the same service/target-group combination does not necessarily mean that both programs actually do provide that particular service to that target group. As noted earlier, most programs can fund multiple services and many have multiple target groups, but in a given year a program might focus its efforts on a subset of those services and target groups. Thus, two programs that are authorized to fund the same service and that share the same target group might actually provide the same service to different groups, different services to the same group, or different services to different groups.

Second, our approach combines programs with widely differing scopes and objectives. For example, we did not distinguish between programs that give formula grants to all states and agency efforts that support a small number of service demonstration projects. In addition, this analysis treats all minorities as a single target group, whereas two programs serving minorities might actually target youth from different racial/ethnic groups. Moreover, our analysis does not take into account other important factors, such as the age range of the youth served or the geographical location where the services are provided. Further, this analysis cannot help determine whether a particular individual is receiving the same service from more than one program. Finally, we have not included the "other" categories for services and target groups in our analysis.

Therefore, without a more detailed review of the individual programs we identified, it is impossible to say for certain whether or to what extent program overlap is occurring; table 2 merely demonstrates some of the ways in which overlap may be taking place.

Concluding Observations

The federal response to the problems of delinquent and at-risk youth is currently manifested in 131 separate programs administered by 16 departments and other agencies. Many of the programs are authorized to fund multiple services and are targeted toward multiple youth groups, creating the potential for program overlap and duplication of services.

On one hand, the current system may be appropriate for responding to the needs of delinquent and at-risk youth. To the extent that many factors are associated with becoming at-risk or delinquent, and to the extent that youth may be at risk of numerous negative outcomes, the current set of programs may be appropriate for dealing with a wide range of service needs. This arrangement may also provide state, local, and other service providers with a substantial degree of flexibility in making service decisions based on the particular needs of their primary target groups.

On the other hand, the current system raises questions concerning efficiency. Our work suggests that efficiencies might be gained by having a smaller number of consolidated programs for at-risk or delinquent youth. For example, it would probably be more efficient to have one program covering a service/target-group combination, administered by a single federal office, than several programs administered by several different

offices.[11] However, deciding what, if anything, should be done to reform the system would require consideration of how individual programs currently operate, with special attention to how consolidation could reduce overall administrative costs. It would also require careful thought about what such a system should look like and how it should function, including its scope, design, goals, strategies, and so forth.

Agency Comments

The information presented in this report was reviewed by officials from all the departments and agencies that operate the programs we identified. They generally verified that our information was accurate, although we have made minor modifications to the report where appropriate.

We are sending copies of this report to the agencies responsible for administering the programs we reviewed and to other interested parties. If you or your staff have any questions concerning this report, please call me at (202) 512-7014. Other GAO contacts and contributors to this report are listed in appendix IV.

Cornelia M. Blanchette

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and Employment Issues

[11] In fact, some of the programs we identified that provide employment training are currently targeted for consolidation under legislation passed by the Congress. See H.R. 1617 and S. 143.

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Abbreviations

CYFERNET	Children, Youth and Family Education Research Network
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
JOBS	Job Opportunities and Basic Skills
JOLI	Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
NIAAA	National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse
PAVNET	Partnerships Against Violence Network
RSVP	Retired and Senior Volunteer Program
SPRANS	Special Projects of Regional and National Significance
VISTA	Volunteers in Service to America

Definitions of Program Services

In our review, we focused on 17 types of services or activities that programs could potentially provide to at-risk or delinquent youth. We used the following definitions for these services:

Capital Improvements. Funding for the purchase of property, facilities, and equipment used in helping youth.

Clearinghouses. Gathering and disseminating research and other information on youth.

Conflict Resolution. Assistance to individuals or groups in learning the principles of nonviolent solutions to disputes, or providing trained leaders to work with individuals or groups seeking nonviolent solutions to disputes.

Counseling. Youth counseling services to help resolve problems or difficulties stemming from emotional problems, home or family conflicts, and interpersonal relationships.

Crime/Violence Intervention. Activities to reduce violence and crime perpetrated by or against youth (except for gang violence).

Focused Activities. Activities for preventing juvenile delinquency by offering positive, alternative ways for youth to spend their time, such as recreation and sports.

Gang Intervention. Activities to help individuals, groups, or communities deter youth from joining gangs, encourage youth to leave gangs, or reduce gang violence.

Job Training Assistance. Activities focusing on helping youth prepare for or find jobs. Job search assistance includes providing instructions on job-seeking techniques, preparing a job-search plan, obtaining labor market information, and increasing motivation and self-confidence. Job placement assistance includes identifying job openings in the public or private sector and referring individuals to employers with such openings. On-the-job training is training provided to an employee in occupational or other skills essential to performing a specific job or group of jobs. Such training is generally used for entry-level employment and skill upgrades.

Mentoring. Using adult role models to assist youth in career or educational planning, and to provide encouragement and motivation.

Parental/Family Intervention. Improving parenting skills and communication within families, or otherwise promoting positive family and home life. We include in this category programs on youth pregnancy, youth parenting, and child abuse.

Planning and Program Development. Funding for planning and development activities related to youth programs.

Research/Evaluation. Studies relating to innovative approaches for planning and implementing youth programs, or evaluation of the effectiveness of such programs.

Self-Sufficiency Skills. Individual or group training in life skills (such as caring for a home, reading a bus schedule, and using a checking account) and remedial or basic skills training in academic subjects (such as math or English, English as a second language, and literacy training).

Substance Abuse Intervention. Services for drug and alcohol abusers, including both prevention and treatment.

Support Services. Assistance to individuals in overcoming barriers to participating in programs for at-risk and delinquent youth. Examples may include subsidizing the cost of child care or transportation, or providing financial support or reimbursement for medical expenses incurred by an individual or the individual's family, thereby facilitating program participation.

Training and Technical Assistance. Training and technical assistance to people responsible for program management or service delivery. This could include information dissemination on youth programs.

Tutoring. Assistance to individuals or groups in mastering academic subjects, such as reading or math, including help with homework or school projects.

List of Federal Programs for At-Risk or Delinquent Youth

Table II.1 lists the 131 programs we identified as serving at-risk or delinquent youth. We also provide information on the estimated amount of each program's federal appropriation dedicated toward youth in fiscal year 1995.

Table II.1: Federal Programs for At-Risk or Delinquent Youth, by Agency

Dollars in millions

Agency and program	Funding used for youth during FY 1995
Appalachian Regional Commission (1)	
Area Development Program[a]	$0.7
Subtotal	**0.7**
Corporation for National and Community Service (3)	
Foster Grandparent Program	67.8
Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)	35.7
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)	13.7
Subtotal	**117.2**
Department of Agriculture (8)	
4-H Youth Development Education—Cooperative Extension System	63.0
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk Initiative—Cooperative Extension System	10.0
Children, Youth and Family Education Research Network (CYFERNET)	N/A
Commencement 2000	0.1
Food Stamp Employment and Training Program	N/A
Partnerships Against Violence Network (PAVNET)[b]	N/A
Urban Tree House Research Program	0.1
Youth Conservation Corps[c]	3.0
Subtotal	**76.2**
Department of Defense (2)	
Child Development and Youth Programs—"At-Risk" Youth Program	8.0
Community Outreach Pilot Program	8.0
Subtotal	**16.0**
Department of Education (10)	
Civic Education Program	4.5
Drug Free Schools and Communities—National Programs	25.0
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	28.8
Family and Community Endeavor Schools Grant Program	0.0
Safe and Drug Free Schools, Part A, Subpart 1, State Grants for Drug and Violence Prevention	441.0

(continued)

Dollars in millions

Agency and program	Funding used for youth during FY 1995
School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Program	12.0
Talent Search	78.4
Title I Program for Neglected and Delinquent Children	39.3
Upward Bound	172.0
Vocational Education—Community Based Organizations	0.0
Subtotal	**801.0**
Department of Health and Human Services (58)	
Adolescent Family Life Demonstration and Research Grants	6.7
Capacity Expansion Program	1.2
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention—Public Education/Dissemination	2.3
Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	22.9
Child Abuse Discretionary Program	15.4
Child and Adolescent Service System Program	12.1
Child Welfare Services	292.0
Children's Justice Grant Program	0.0
Community Economic Development	N/A
Community Health Centers	N/A
Community Prevention Coalitions Demonstration Grant Program	N/A
Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Program	10.0
Community Services Block Grant	N/A
Comprehensive Community Treatment Program	0.6
Cooperative Agreements for Addiction Treatment and Recovery Systems in Target Cities	1.8
Demonstration Grant Program for Model Comprehensive Treatment for Critical Populations	8.0
Demonstration Grant Program for Residential Treatment for Women and Their Children	2.0
Demonstration Partnership Program	0.0
Demonstration Programs for High Risk Youth	65.2
Drug Abuse Prevention for Runaway and Homeless Youth	14.5
Emergency Community Services Homeless Grant Program	N/A
Family and Community Violence Prevention Program	5.9
Family Preservation and Support Services	150.0
Family Support Center and Gateway Demonstration Programs	7.3
Family Violence Prevention and Services	N/A
Grants for Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children and Adolescents With Serious Emotional Disturbances	30.0

(continued)

Dollars in millions

Agency and program	Funding used for youth during FY 1995
Health Care for the Homeless Program	N/A
Health Services for Residents of Public Housing	9.5
Homeless Demonstrations	0.0
Independent Living Program	70.0
Indian Child and Adolescent Mental Health Prevention and Treatment Services	18.0
Indian Child Protection and Child Abuse Prevention Demonstration Projects	1.3
Indian Health Service—Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs	66.1
Indian Health Service Research Grants	0.0
Indian Youth Grant Program	0.5
Injury Prevention and Control Research and State Grant Projects	22.2
Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS)	N/A
Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI)	N/A
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant Services Program	N/A
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant Services Program—Special Projects of Regional and National Significance (SPRANS)	3.4
Mental Health Block Grant	N/A
Migrant Health Centers	N/A
Model Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment for Incarcerated Populations, Non-Incarcerated Populations, and Juvenile Justice Populations	15.8
National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)—Research Programs	20.3
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)—Research Programs	6.0
National Institute of Mental Health—Research Programs	7.2
National Youth Sports Program	12.0
Native American Programs	N/A
Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Infants Demonstration Projects	7.2
Projects for Assistance in Transition From Homelessness	N/A
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs—Basic Centers	40.5
Service Grant Program for Residential Treatment for Pregnant and Postpartum Women	1.3
Social Services Block Grant	N/A
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	N/A
Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth	13.7
Urban Indian Health Program	5.8

(continued)

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Dollars in millions

Agency and program	Funding used for youth during FY 1995
Youth Initiatives/Youth Gangs	10.5
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System	1.4
Subtotal	**980.6**
Department of Housing and Urban Development (5)	
4-H After-School Program/Demonstration	3.5
Youth Apprenticeship	0.4
Youth Development Initiative	10.0
Youth Sports/Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program	13.9
Youthbuild	78.0
Subtotal	**105.8**
Department of the Interior (2)	
Indian Child Welfare Act (Title II Grants)	23.8
Indian Child Welfare Assistance (Foster Care)	105.0
Subtotal	**128.8**
Department of Justice (22)	
Boot Camps, Part H	0.0
Children's Justice Act Discretionary Grants for Native American Indian Tribes	0.0
Community Outreach Program	0.3
Community Relations Service Initiatives	10.0
Crime Victim Assistance/Discretionary Grants	0.0
Crime Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program	0.0
Crime Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program	0.0
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs—Discretionary Grant	28.8
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs—Formula Grant	48.5
Gang-Free Schools and Communities—Community-Based Gang Intervention	10.0
Justice Research, Development, and Evaluation Project Grants	4.8
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention—Allocation to States (State Formula Grants) Part B	70.0
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention—Juvenile Mentoring, Part G	4.0
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention National Programs—Discretionary Grants, Part C	25.0
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention—State Challenge Activities, Part E	10.0
Missing and Exploited Children Program (Title IV)	6.7

(continued)

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Dollars in millions

Agency and program	Funding used for youth during FY 1995
Public Education on Drug Abuse	0.7
Title II: Part A—Concentration of Federal Efforts	0.2
Title V—Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs	20.0
Treatment for Juvenile Offenders Who Are Victims of Child Abuse or Neglect, Part F	0.0
Victims of Child Abuse	11.2
Weed and Seed Program Fund[2]	N/A
Subtotal	**250.2**
Department of Labor (9)	
Job Training for the Homeless Demonstration Program	0.0
Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)—Job Corps	1,099.5
JTPA Title II-B—Summer Youth Employment and Training	0.0
JTPA Title II-C—Year-Round Youth Program	126.7
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Programs	N/A
Native American Programs	N/A
School to Work Opportunities[3]	245.0
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program	10.3
Youth Fair Chance	0.0
Subtotal	**1,481.5**
Department of Transportation (3)	
Alcohol Traffic Safety and Drunk Driving Prevention Incentive Grants	5.1
State and Community Highway Safety	15.6
Youth Impaired Driving Projects	1.4
Subtotal	**22.1**
Department of the Treasury (1)	
Gang Resistance Education and Training Projects	16.2
Subtotal	**16.2**
Environmental Protection Agency (1)	
Environmental Education Grants	2.9
Subtotal	**2.9**
National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities (4)	
Promotion of the Arts—Arts for Youth	0.4
Promotion of the Arts—Arts in Education—Art Corps	5.8
Promotion of the Arts—Expansion Arts—Arts Education Initiative	0.3
Promotion of the Arts—State and Regional Program	2.7
Subtotal	**9.2**

(continued)

Dollars in millions

Agency and program	Funding used for youth during FY 1995
President's Crime Prevention Council (1)	
President's Crime Prevention Council	1.5
Subtotal	**1.5**
State Justice Institute (1)	
State Justice Institute	1.5
Subtotal	**1.5**
Total	**$4,011.4**

Note: N/A = funding data not available

[a]Administered jointly with the Department of Education.

[b]Administered jointly with the Department of Justice.

[c]Administered jointly with the Department of the Interior.

[d]Administered jointly with the Departments of Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and Agriculture and the Corporation for National and Community Service.

Descriptions of Federal Programs for At-Risk or Delinquent Youth

In this appendix, we briefly describe the 131 federal programs that we identified as serving at-risk or delinquent youth. We provide information on each program's administering office, estimated amount of fiscal year 1995 appropriation used for youth services, legislative authorization, objectives, services provided, and target groups. The order in which we list services and target groups does not reflect program priorities. The programs are listed alphabetically, by the agencies that administer them.

Appalachian Regional Commission

Area Development Program

Administered by: Appalachian Regional Commission (in conjunction with the Department of Education).

Federal funding for youth: $722,030.

Legislative authorization: Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, sections 211, 214, 302, Public Law 89-4, Mar. 9, 1965, as amended (40 App U.S.C. 211, 214, and 302).

Objective: To assist in the expansion and improvement of educational opportunities and services for the people of the region, as well as to provide technical assistance and research and demonstration projects that further the purpose of this act.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, job training assistance, capital improvements, general health care, leadership training, and community service projects.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, at-risk/high-risk youth, and school dropouts.

Corporation for National and Community Service

Foster Grandparent Program

Administered by: National Senior Service Corps.

Federal funding for youth: $67.8 million.

Legislative authorization: Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, title II, part B, section 211, Public Law 93-113, Oct. 1, 1973, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5011).

Objective: To provide foster grandparents to work with children who have drug abuse problems as well as those who are at risk of abusing drugs. Volunteers are placed through existing drug prevention programs and help children with special needs, including those who are neglected or abused. During fiscal years 1993 and 1994, special emphasis was placed on working with terminally ill children, juvenile delinquents, pregnant teenagers, and boarder babies as well as on literacy enhancement for runaway youth.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, mentoring, tutoring, and parental/family intervention.

Target groups: At-risk/high-risk youth, abused/neglected, and juvenile offenders.

Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)

Administered by: National Senior Service Corps.

Federal funding for youth: $35.7 million.

Legislative authorization: Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, title II, part A, section 201, Public Law 93-113, Oct. 1, 1973, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5001).

Objective: To provide children and adults a creative way to share with each other through intergenerational activities. For example, volunteers (aged 55 or older) participated in a range of community drug prevention

activities, such as crisis hotlines, counseling, school dropout prevention programs, and "Just Say No" programs.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence prevention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, parental/family intervention, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged; at-risk/high-risk youth; abused/neglected; drug/alcohol abusers; missing/exploited/abducted; delinquents; juvenile offenders; runaways/the homeless; school dropouts; victims of crime; Native Americans; and persons with special needs, such as physical or mental disabilities.

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)

Administered by: Americorps*VISTA.

Federal funding for youth: $13.7 million.

Legislative authorization: Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, title I, part A, sections 103 and 109, Public Law 93-113, Oct. 1, 1973, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4953, 4959).

Objective: To combat poverty and poverty-related issues in urban and rural areas. For example, volunteers helped communities establish and expand drug prevention projects in schools, organize support groups for low-income parents to address substance abuse issues, and develop community service activities for youth as alternatives to drug use. During fiscal year 1995, issues concerning hunger, homelessness, illiteracy, drug abuse, and unemployment received special emphasis.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, focused activities, parental/family intervention, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, at-risk/high-risk youth, abused/neglected, drug/alcohol abusers, delinquents, juvenile offenders, runaways/the homeless, school dropouts, victims of crime, and pregnant teens.

Department of Agriculture

4-H Youth Development Education—Cooperative Extension System

Administered by: Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service.

Federal funding for youth: $63 million.

Legislative authorization: Smith-Lever Act, section 2, as amended (7 U.S.C. 342).

Objective: To develop youth potential by assisting them in acquiring knowledge, developing life skills, and forming attitudes that enable them to become self-directing, productive, and contributing members of society.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, and focused activities.

Target groups: All youth aged 5 to 19.

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk Initiative—Cooperative Extension System

Administered by: Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service.

Federal funding for youth: $10 million.

Legislative authorization: Smith-Lever Act, section 2, as amended (7 U.S.C. 342).

Objective: To ensure that (1) communities provide safe, secure environments for families with children; (2) families promote positive, productive, and contributing lives for all family members; (3) parents take primary responsibility for meeting their children's physical, social, emotional, and intellectual needs and provide moral guidance and direction; (4) youth demonstrate knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behavior necessary for fulfilling, contributing lives; (5) babies are born healthy; and (6) children have their basic physical, social, emotional, and intellectual needs met.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, job training assistance, support services, focused activities, parental/family intervention, planning and program development, training and technical assistance, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: At-risk/high-risk youth.

Children, Youth and Family Education Research Network (CYFERNET)

Administered by: National Agricultural Library.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. According to agency officials, the program has no steady funding stream.

Legislative authorization: Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, title XIV, section 1410A, Public Law 95-113, as amended (added by Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990, title XVI, sec. 1606(a), P.L. 101-624, Nov. 28, 1990) (7 U.S.C. 3125a).

Objective: To provide state, community, and volunteer staff with electronic access to training, curriculum, consultation, and research information. CYFERNET links 80 percent of U.S. counties with national networks on child care, collaborations, science and technology, and family resiliency.

Services provided: Clearinghouse.

Target groups: All youth.

Commencement 2000

Administered by: Forest Service.

Federal funding for youth: $104,000.

Legislative authorization: Forest Service Cooperative Agreements Act, section 1, Public Law 94-148, Dec. 12, 1975, as amended (16 U.S.C. 565a-1).

Objective: To inform and educate children in particular schools about natural resources and foster interest in pursuing study and careers in natural resources, particularly among Hispanic, African-American, Asian-American, and Native American students. (This is a pilot initiative limited to the West Coast.)

Services provided: Informational, educational, and experiential services.

Target groups: Minority students in kindergarten through 12th grade.

Food Stamp Employment and Training Program

Administered by: Food and Nutrition Service.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not determine the portion of funds spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Food Stamp Act of 1977, section 6(d)(4), Public Law 95-113, Aug. 31, 1964, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2015(d)(4)).

Objective: To improve Food Stamp recipients' ability to gain employment, increase earnings, and reduce their dependency on public assistance.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills and job training assistance.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged.

Partnerships Against Violence Network (PAVNET)

Administered by: National Agricultural Library (in conjunction with the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs).

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not separate funds dedicated for youth.

Legislative authorization: Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, title XIV, section 1410A, Public Law 95-113, as amended (added by Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990, title XVI, sec. 1606(a), P.L. 101-624, Nov. 28, 1990) (7 U.S.C. 3125a); Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, section 102 (added by Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, title II, sec. 603(a)(4), P.L. 98-473, Oct. 12, 1984) (42 U.S.C. 3712(a)(4)).

Objective: To provide a link via Internet between federal, state, local, and private organizations and services and information on community violence and youth at risk.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, substance abuse intervention, training and technical assistance, and clearinghouses.

Target groups: All youth, at-risk/high-risk youth, abused/neglected, and drug/alcohol abusers.

Urban Tree House Research Program

Administered by: Forest Service.

Federal funding for youth: $100,000.

Legislative authorization: Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978, sections 3-7, Public Law 95-307, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1641-46).

Objective: To better understand effective techniques for conveying information about forestry concepts and careers to inner-city children of all ages.

Services provided: Research/evaluation and educational services.

Target groups: All youth and inner-city youth.

Youth Conservation Corps

Administered by: Forest Service (in conjunction with the Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service).

Federal funding for youth: $3 million.

Legislative authorization: Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970, sections 1-6, Public Law 91-378, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1701-6).

Objective: To provide 15- to 18-year-olds summer employment and foster an appreciation/understanding of the country's natural environment and heritage.

Services provided: Job training assistance and focused activities.

Target groups: All youth 15 to 18 years of age.

Department of Defense

Child Development and Youth Programs—"At-Risk" Youth Program

Administered by: Office of Family Policy, Support and Services.

Federal funding for youth: $8 million.

Legislative authorization: Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, title I, sections 101-14, Public Law 93-247, Jan. 31, 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5101-6h); Public Law 87-651, title II, section 201(a), Sept. 7, 1962, as amended (10 U.S.C. 125); Public Law 91-511, title VI, section 613(1), Oct. 26, 1970, as amended (10 U.S.C. 2683).

Objective: To expand services to youth to include prevention-focused programs that address the complicated social/emotional and mental health needs of youth. Programs target preadolescents, adolescents, and their parents. Also included are outreach programs for adolescents and mental and social services for at-risk youth that focus on prevention of delinquency, violence, gang involvement, and substance abuse.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, counseling, substance abuse intervention, support services, and parental/family intervention.

Target groups: At-risk/high-risk youth and active duty military personnel dependents, aged 18 and under.

Community Outreach Pilot Program

Administered by: Drug Enforcement Policy and Support.

Federal funding for youth: $8 million. Agency officials informed us that this program had been authorized to operate for 3 years and expired on October 22, 1995.

Legislative authorization: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993, section 1045, Public Law 102-484, Oct. 23, 1992 (10 U.S.C. 410 note).

Objective: To establish pilot community outreach programs to reduce the demand for illegal drugs (12 programs were selected).

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, mentoring, tutoring, substance abuse intervention, focused activities, adopt-a-school programs at military installations, and summer camps.

Target groups: At-risk/high-risk youth, drug/alcohol abusers, inner-city youth, and youth aged 4 through 19.

Department of Education

Civic Education Program

Administered by: Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, School Improvement Programs.

Federal funding for youth: $4.5 million.

Legislative authorization: Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, title X, part F, sections 10601-3 (added by Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, title I, P.L. 103-382, Oct. 20, 1994) (20 U.S.C. 8141-43).

Objective: To teach students in kindergarten through 12th grade and adults about the legal system and its underlying principles and values. Many projects promote personal responsibility and engage students in community services. Examples of funded projects include (1) a project designed to provide law-related education to administrators, teachers, and students in a single school district and (2) a project for a local school district to institutionalize a model intercity law-related education program for students in kindergarten through 12th grade. (This program was formerly known as Law Related Education.)

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, support services, planning and program development, training and technical assistance, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: All youth, at-risk/high-risk youth, delinquents, and juvenile offenders.

Drug Free Schools and Communities—National Programs

Administered by: Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Federal funding for youth: $25 million.

Legislative authorization: Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, title IV, part A, subpart 2, sections 4121-3 (added by Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, title I, P.L. 103-382, Oct. 20, 1994) (20 U.S.C. 7131-3).

Objective: To provide assistance to eligible applicants to support drug and violence education and prevention.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention.

Target groups: All youth, prekindergarten through college age.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

Administered by: Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Compensatory Education Programs.

Federal funding for youth: $28.8 million.

Legislative authorization: Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, sections 721-6, as amended and reauthorized by Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, title III, section 323, Public Law 103-382 (42 U.S.C. 11431-6).

Objective: To ensure that homeless children and youth in each participating state have equal access to the same free, appropriate public education; to ensure that homeless children and youth have access to the education and other services they need to meet the same challenging state student performance standards to which all students are held; to establish or designate an office in each state, as provided to other children and youth, for the coordination of education for homeless children and youth; to develop and implement programs for school personnel to heighten awareness of specific problems of homeless children and youth; and to provide grants to local educational agencies.

Services provided: Tutoring, counseling, and support services.

Target groups: Runaways/the homeless.

Family and Community Endeavor Schools Grant Program

Administered by: Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Safe and Drug-Free Schools.

Federal funding for youth: $0. Appropriation rescinded.

Legislative authorization: Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, title III, subtitle D, sections 30402-3, Public Law 103-322, Sept. 13, 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13792-3).

Objective: To improve the overall academic and social development of at-risk children who reside in communities with significant levels of poverty, violent crime, and juvenile delinquency.

Services provided: Mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, focused activities, parental/family intervention, planning and program development, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: At-risk/high-risk youth.

Safe and Drug Free Schools, Part A, Subpart 1, State Grants for Drug and Violence Prevention

Administered by: Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Federal funding for youth: $441 million.

Legislative authorization: Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, title IV, part A, subpart 1, sections 4011-18 (added by Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, title I, P.L. 103-382, Oct. 20, 1994) (20 U.S.C. 7111-18).

Objective: To support programs to meet the Seventh National Education Goal by preventing violence in and around schools; by strengthening programs that prevent the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs; and by involving parents. Programs are coordinated with related federal, state, and community efforts and resources.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, focused activities, parental/family intervention, planning and program development, training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, and capital improvements.

Target groups: All youth.

School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Program

Administered by: Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, School Improvement Programs.

Federal funding for youth: $12 million.

Legislative authorization: Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965, title V, part C, sections 5301-8 (added by Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, title I, P.L. 103-382, Oct. 20, 1994) (20 U.S.C. 7261-68).

Objective: To provide federal financial assistance to demonstrate effective programs to reduce the number of children who do not complete elementary and secondary education.

Services provided: Mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, parental/family intervention, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: All youth, at-risk/high-risk youth, and school dropouts.

Talent Search

Administered by: Office of Postsecondary Education.

Federal funding for youth: $78.4 million.

Legislative authorization: Higher Education Act of 1965, title IV, part A, subpart 2, section 402B (added by Higher Education Amendments of 1992, title IV, P.L. 102-325, July 23, 1992 (20 U.S.C. 1070a-12).

Objective: To identify disadvantaged youths with potential for postsecondary education, encourage them in continuing in and graduating from secondary school and in enrolling in programs of postsecondary education, publicize the availability of student financial aid, and increase the number of secondary and postsecondary school dropouts who reenter an educational program.

Services provided: Mentoring, tutoring, and counseling.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged.

Title I Program for Neglected and Delinquent Children

Administered by: Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Federal funding for youth: $39.3 million.

Legislative authorization: Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, title I, part D, sections 1411-18 (added by Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, title I, P.L. 103-382, Oct. 20, 1994) (20 U.S.C. 6431-38).

Objective: To meet the special educational needs of children in institutions and community day school programs for neglected or delinquent children and children in adult correctional institutions.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, tutoring, and counseling.

Target groups: Abused/neglected, delinquents, juvenile offenders, and youth aged 5 through 21.

Upward Bound

Administered by: Office of Postsecondary Education.

Federal funding for youth: $172 million.

Legislative authorization: Higher Education Act of 1965, title IV, part A, subpart 2, section 402C (added by Higher Education Amendments of 1992, P.L. 102-325, July 23, 1992) (20 U.S.C. 1070a-13).

Objective: To generate the skills and motivation necessary for success in education beyond high school among low-income and potential first-generation college students and veterans. The goal of the program is to increase the academic performance and motivational levels of eligible participants so that they can complete secondary school and successfully pursue postsecondary educational programs.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, mentoring, tutoring, and counseling.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged and youth 13 to 19 years old.

Vocational Education—Community Based Organizations

Administered by: Office of Vocational Education.

Federal funding for youth: $0. Appropriation rescinded.

Legislative authorization: Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, title III, part A, sections 301-2, as amended (added by P.L. 98-524, sec. 1, Oct. 19, 1984) (20 U.S.C. 2351-52).

Objective: To provide educational assistance to severely economically and educationally disadvantaged youth and individuals with disabilities who are not being adequately served by regular vocational education programs, through the collaboration of public agencies, community-based organizations, and business concerns, enabling them to succeed in vocational education, employment, or other training.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, tutoring, counseling, and job training assistance.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, school dropouts, and youth 16 to 21 years old.

Department of Health and Human Services

Adolescent Family Life Demonstration and Research Grants

Administered by: Public Health Service, Office of Population Affairs.

Federal funding for youth: $6.7 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title XX, sections 2001-10, as amended (added by Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, title IX, sec. 955(a), P.L. 97-35, Aug. 13, 1981) (42 U.S.C. 300z through 300z-10).

Objective: To support community-based demonstration projects to (1) find effective means of encouraging adolescents to abstain from sexual activity through the provision of age-appropriate education on human sexuality and decision-making skills and (2) establish comprehensive and integrated approaches to the delivery of services to pregnant adolescents, adolescent parents, and their children. The program also supports research projects in an effort to improve understanding of the issues surrounding adolescent sexuality, pregnancy, and parenting.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, support services, parental/family intervention, research/evaluation, and health services.

Target groups: All youth.

Capacity Expansion Program

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

Federal funding for youth: $1.2 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title XIX, part C, subpart I, section 1971, as amended (added by ADAMHA Reorganization Act, P.L. 102-321, sec. 204, July 10, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 300y).

Objective: To create new addiction treatment capacity in high-incidence jurisdictions focusing on the needs of individuals within one or more of the following high-risk populations: (1) adolescents, (2) racial and ethnic minorities, (3) pregnant women, (4) female addicts and their children, and (5) residents of public housing.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention.

Target groups: All youth, at-risk/high-risk youth, drug/alcohol abusers, juvenile offenders, school dropouts, minority groups, pregnant women, residents of public housing and rural areas, persons with mental illness, migrants, and youth aged 10 to 18.

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention—Public Education/Dissemination

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $2.3 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, section 515, as amended (added by Alcohol and Drug Abuse Amendments of 1986, P.L. 99-570, sec. 4005(a), July 10, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 290bb-21).

Objective: To provide a comprehensive, authoritative federal resource for information on alcohol and other drugs and to promote the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention goals and programs by developing and distributing printed and audio/visual materials, publishing a bimonthly newsletter, maintaining a national database of relevant published literature, and providing technical support.

Services provided: Training and technical assistance, and clearinghouses.

Target groups: Drug/alcohol abusers.

Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families.

Federal funding for youth: $22.9 million.

Legislative authorization: Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, title I, sections 107-8, as amended (added by the Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption, and Family Services Act of 1988, title I, P.L. 100-294, Apr. 25, 1988) (42 U.S.C. 5106a and 5106b).

Objective: To help states improve their child protective services systems; develop, strengthen, and carry out child abuse and neglect prevention, treatment, and research programs; and develop, implement, and operate programs and procedures for responding to reports of medical neglect of disabled infants.

Services provided: Parental/family intervention, training and technical assistance, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: Abused/neglected children aged 18 and under.

Child Abuse Discretionary Program

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Federal funding for youth: $15.4 million.

Legislative authorization: Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, title I, section 106(c), Public Law 93-247, Jan. 31, 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5106(c)).

Objective: To improve national, state, community, and family activities for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect through research, demonstration service improvements, information dissemination, and technical assistance.

Services provided: Parental/family intervention, training and technical assistance, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: Abused/neglected children aged 18 and under.

Child and Adolescent Service System Program

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services.

Federal funding for youth: $12.1 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, section 520A, as added by Public Law 100-690, section 2057, as amended by ADAMHA Reorganization Act, Public Law 102-321, section 116 (42 U.S.C. 290bb-32).

Objective: To support the development of more accessible and appropriate systems of care for children and adolescents who are experiencing a serious emotional disturbance and their families.

Services provided: Planning and program development.

Target groups: Abused/neglected, drug/alcohol abusers, delinquents, juvenile offenders, runaways/the homeless, victims of crime, children with serious emotional disturbances, and youth under age 22.

Child Welfare Services

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau.

Federal funding for youth: $292 million.

Legislative authorization: Social Security Act, sections 420-25 and 427-28, as amended (42 U.S.C. 620-25, 627-28).

Objective: To establish, extend, and strengthen child welfare services for abused, neglected, homeless, and otherwise troubled youth. The primary goal of child welfare services is to keep the family together. However, if children cannot remain at home, an alternative permanent home is provided for them.

Services provided: Support services and parental/family intervention.

Target groups: Abused/neglected, runaways/the homeless, troubled children, and youth under age 21.

Children's Justice Grant Program

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families.

Federal funding for youth: $0. No federal dollars are appropriated; funding is provided by the Department of Justice's Crime Victims Fund.

Legislative authorization: Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, title I, section 109, as amended (added by the Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption, and Family Services Act of 1988, title I, P.L. 100-294, Apr. 25, 1988) (42 U.S.C. 5106c).

Objective: To help states improve the handling of child abuse cases, particularly cases of sexual abuse and exploitation, so that trauma to the child is minimized. Funds can also be used to improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases.

Services provided: Planning and program development and research/evaluation.

Target groups: Abused/neglected children aged 18 and under.

Community Economic Development

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Program officials were unable to separately identify the portion of funds spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, title VI, section 681, Public Law 97-35, Aug. 13, 1981, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9910).

Objective: To provide competitively awarded grants to support community economic development projects designed to create new jobs for low-income people.

Services provided: Job training assistance.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged.

Community Health Centers

Administered by: Public Health Service, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Primary Health Care.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials were unable to determine the portion of funds spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, section 330, as amended (added by P.L. 94-63, sec. 501(a), July 29, 1975 (42 U.S.C. 254c).

Objective: To provide access to family-oriented preventive and primary health care services for people living in rural and urban medically underserved areas. Services are tailored to meet the needs of the community, including pregnant teens and their families.

Services provided: Mentoring, counseling, support services, parental/family intervention, and primary medical care.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, minority groups, women of childbearing age, and infants.

Community Prevention Coalitions Demonstration Grant Program

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not determine the amount of funds spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, sections 501(d)(5) and 516, as amended (42 U.S.C. 290aa(d)(5) and 290bb-22).

Objective: To support community prevention coalitions to demonstrate and systematically study approaches to prevent and reduce alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse and other drug-related problems through the further development of coalitions and partnerships at the state, regional, and local level.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention and substance abuse intervention.

Target groups: Drug/alcohol abusers.

Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Program

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families.

Federal funding for youth: $10 million.

Legislative authorization: Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, title III, subtitle D, section 30401, Public Law 103-322 (42 U.S.C. 13791).

Objective: To provide a variety of services and activities, primarily related to entrepreneurship and academic or tutorial programs for workforce preparation. These activities are delivered as a part of a broader, developmentally appropriate service that includes such activities as mentoring and conflict resolution in keeping with the purpose of crime prevention.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, mentoring, tutoring, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, focused activities, parental/family intervention, capital improvements, entrepreneurship, and workforce preparation.

Target groups: All youth and youth 5 to 18 years old.

Community Services Block Grant

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials were unable to estimate the portion of funds directed to youth.

Legislative authorization: Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, title IV, subtitle B, section 672, Public Law 97-35, Aug. 13, 1981, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9901).

Objective: To provide a range of services and activities having a measurable and potentially major impact on causes of poverty in the local communities where poverty is an acute problem.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, job training assistance, support services, housing assistance, and health and nutrition services.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged.

Comprehensive Community Treatment Program

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

Federal funding for youth: $640,000.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, section 510(b)(1), as amended (added by ADAMHA Reorganization Act, P.L. 102-321, sec. 109, July 10, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 290bb-3(b)(1)).

Objective: To offer a wide variety of substance abuse treatment initiatives designed to improve the effectiveness and comprehensiveness of treatment services.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention.

Target groups: All youth, at-risk/high-risk youth, drug/alcohol abusers, runaways/the homeless, Native Americans, Alaskan Natives, Hawaiians, migrant workers, and residents of rural areas.

Cooperative Agreements for Addiction Treatment and Recovery Systems in Target Cities

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

Federal funding for youth: $1.8 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, section 510(b)(5), as amended (added by ADAMHA Reorganization Act, P.L. 102-321, sec. 109, July 10, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 290bb-3(b)(5)).

Objective: To (1) support activities and programs designed to improve the delivery, accessibility, and effectiveness of addiction treatment and recovery services and (2) foster coordination among these programs and related health, housing, welfare, job training, other social programs and institutions, and the interdiction and legal systems.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: All youth, drug/alcohol abusers, juvenile offenders, runaways/the homeless, minority groups, women, and people with mental illness.

Demonstration Grant Program for Model Comprehensive Treatment for Critical Populations

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

Federal funding for youth: $8 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, sections 510(a), (b)(1), and (b)(5), as amended (added by ADAMHA Reorganization Act, P.L. 102-321, sec. 109, July 10, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 290bb-3(a), (b)(1), and (b)(5)).

Objective: To enhance existing drug abuse treatment programs for critical populations, including adolescents, residents of public housing, and homeless women and children.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention.

Target groups: Drug/alcohol abusers, juvenile offenders, minority groups, women, residents of public housing and rural areas, migrant farm workers, and youth aged 10 through 21.

Demonstration Grant Program for Residential Treatment for Women and Their Children

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

Federal funding for youth: $2 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, section 510(a) and (b)(1), as amended (added by ADAMHA Reorganization Act, P.L. 102-321, sec. 109, July 10, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 290bb-3(a) and (b)(1)).

Objective: To enhance and/or expand residential addiction treatment programs for women and their children that are consistent with (1) implementing an effective substance abuse treatment approach for women and (2) developing models of effective service delivery that can be replicated elsewhere.

Services provided: Crime/violence prevention, substance abuse intervention, parental/family intervention, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, abused/neglected, drug/alcohol abusers, juvenile offenders, runaways/the homeless, minority

groups, women involved in the foster care or welfare system, public housing residents, and people with mental illness.

Demonstration Partnership Program

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services.

Federal funding for youth: $0. Appropriation rescinded.

Legislative authorization: Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986, title IV, section 408, Public Law 99-425, Sept. 30, 1986, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9910b).

Objective: To stimulate the development and implementation of new and innovative approaches that address the critical needs of the poor and promote economic self-sufficiency. Grants have funded projects that focus on small business ventures, self-employment, minority youth life skills, case management, comprehensive integrated services, and early intervention and prevention.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, focused activities, parental/family intervention, training and technical assistance, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, at-risk/high-risk youth, runaways/the homeless, minority males, teen parents, young fathers, and female heads of households.

Demonstration Programs for High Risk Youth

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Federal funding for youth: $65.2 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, section 517, as amended (added by Alcohol and Drug Abuse Amendments of 1986, P.L. 99-570, sec. 4005(a), Oct. 27, 1986) (42 U.S.C. 290bb-23).

Objective: To fund projects that develop innovative prevention, intervention, and treatment programs for youth at risk of using alcohol, tobacco, or illicit drugs.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, at-risk/high-risk youth, abused/neglected, drug/alcohol abusers, delinquents, school dropouts, pregnant women/teenagers, and youth under age 21.

Drug Abuse Prevention for Runaway and Homeless Youth

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families.

Federal funding for youth: $14.5 million.

Legislative authorization: Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, title III, sections 3511-15, Public Law 100-690, Nov. 18, 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11821-25).

Objective: To expand and improve drug abuse prevention services for runaway and homeless youth and their families.

Services provided: Counseling, substance abuse intervention, training and technical assistance, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: Runaways/homeless children under age 18.

Emergency Community Services Homeless Grant Program

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not separately identify funds for youth-related activities.

Legislative authorization: Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, sections 751-54 and 762, Public Law 100-77, July 22, 1987, as amended (42 U.S.C. 11461-64 and 11472).

Objective: To provide services to the homeless. Funds can be used for (1) referring homeless children and individuals to violence counseling and (2) providing violence counseling training to support services staff.

Services provided: Counseling, support services, training and technical assistance, and capital improvements.

Target groups: Runaways/the homeless.

Family and Community Violence Prevention Program

Administered by: Public Health Service, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

Federal funding for youth: $5.9 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title XVII, section 1707(d)(1), as amended (added by Minority Health Improvement Act of 1990, P.L. 101-527, sec. 2, Nov. 6, 1990) (42 U.S.C. 300u-6(d)(1)).

Objective: To establish 19 Family Life Centers at consortium member institutions to (1) assess local community resources dedicated to addressing the problem of family and community violence, (2) coordinate with local violence efforts currently in place to minimize duplication of efforts and maximize the use of local resources, (3) design educational curriculums that address interpersonal and family violence, and (4) design and implement a mechanism to identify students from dysfunctional families for the purpose of promoting effective coping strategies.

Services provided: Crime/violence prevention, substance abuse intervention, and parental/family intervention.

Target groups: All youth aged 6 to 21.

Family Preservation and Support Services

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families.

Federal funding for youth: $150 million.

Legislative authorization: Social Security Act, title IV, part B, subpart 2, sections 420-35, as amended (42 U.S.C. 620-629e).

Objective: To fund community-based family support services that promote the well-being of children and families by enhancing family functioning and child development and to fund family preservation services that serve families at risk or in crisis, through services such as

reunification and adoption services, preplacement/preventive services, follow-up services after return of a child from foster care, respite care, and services designed to improve parenting skills.

Services provided: Support services and parental/family intervention.

Target groups: At-risk/high-risk youth.

Family Support Center and Gateway Demonstration Programs

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services.

Federal funding for youth: $7.3 million.

Legislative authorization: Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, sections 771-72, as amended (added by P.L. 101-645, sec. 651, Nov. 29, 1990) (42 U.S.C. 11481-82).

Objective: To encourage and test integrated services delivery approaches to reducing homelessness among families with children. The purpose of this demonstration is to develop and operate Family Support Centers that can intervene to prevent homelessness by providing intensive and comprehensive supportive services to previously homeless individuals, families residing in subsidized housing, and those at risk of homelessness.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged residents of public housing, those at risk of becoming homeless, and families with children.

Family Violence Prevention and Services

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not determine amount of money spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, sections 302-3, Public Law 98-457, Oct. 9, 1984, as amended (42 U.S.C. 10401-2).

Objective: To help states prevent family violence and to provide immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their children. The program provides funds for training, technical assistance, and data collection and supports the development of educational, training, and public information materials on family violence. The program also supports the Clearinghouse on Family Violence.

Services provided: Support services, parental/family intervention, training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, clearinghouses, and shelter.

Target groups: Abused/neglected youth and battered women.

Grants for Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children and Adolescents With Serious Emotional Disturbances

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services.

Federal funding for youth: $30 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, section 561, as amended (added by ADAMHA Reorganization Act, P.L. 102-321, sec. 119, July 10, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 290ff).

Objective: To enable communities to develop local systems of care highlighting service collaborations among mental health, child welfare, education, juvenile justice, and other appropriate agencies. Each child served receives an individualized service plan developed with the participation of the family.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, parental/family intervention, and community-based services.

Target groups: Abused/neglected, delinquents, juvenile offenders, and youth under 22 years of age.

Health Care for the Homeless Program

Administered by: Public Health Service, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Primary Health Care.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not determine the portion of funds spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title III, section 340, as amended (added by P.L. 100-77, sec. 601, July 22, 1987) (42 U.S.C. 256).

Objective: To deliver health care services to homeless people, including children and adolescents, combining aggressive street outreach with integrated systems of primary care, mental health and substance abuse services, case management, and client advocacy.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention, primary health care, and mental health services.

Target groups: Runaways/the homeless.

Health Services for Residents of Public Housing

Administered by: Public Health Service, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Primary Health Care.

Federal funding for youth: $9.5 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title III, section 340A, as amended (added by Disadvantaged Minority Health Improvement Act of 1990, P.L. 101-527, sec. 3, Nov. 6, 1990) (42 U.S.C. 256a).

Objective: To provide primary health care to improve the quality of life for Americans living in housing developments.

Services provided: Crime/violence prevention, substance abuse intervention, parental/family intervention, and primary health care.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, and public housing residents.

Homeless Demonstrations

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services.

Federal funding for youth: $0. According to agency officials, no awards made in fiscal year 1995 specified youth among their target populations.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, section 506, as amended (added by Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health

Amendments of 1984, P.L. 98-509, sec. 206(a), Oct. 19, 1984) (42 U.S.C. 290aa-5).

Objective: To demonstrate effective assessment and treatment interventions for local programs that serve homeless individuals who have dual diagnoses of mental and substance abuse disorders and collaborate with the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Labor, Education, Veterans Affairs, and Agriculture to test the effectiveness of integrating housing, treatment, and support services for homeless mentally ill people.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention and mental health services.

Target groups: Runaways/the homeless and people with serious mental illnesses.

Independent Living Program

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families.

Federal funding for youth: $70 million.

Legislative authorization: Social Security Act, subtitle IV-E, section 477, as amended (added by P.L. 99-272, sec. 12307(a), Apr. 7, 1986) (42 U.S.C. 677).

Objective: To assist children over the age of 16 in making the transition from foster care to independent living through activities such as education and employment training and training in daily living skills.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills and job training assistance.

Target groups: Current or former foster care children.

Indian Child and Adolescent Mental Health Prevention and Treatment Services

Administered by: Public Health Service, Indian Health Service.

Federal funding for youth: $18 million.

Legislative authorization: Indian Health Care Improvement Act, title II, section 209, as amended (added by P.L. 101-630, sec. 503b, Nov. 28, 1990) (25 U.S.C. 1621h).

Objective: To provide mental health prevention and treatment services to high-risk children and adolescents and their families.

Services provided: Parental/family intervention, planning and program development, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: American Indians and Native Alaskans.

Indian Child Protection and Child Abuse Prevention Demonstration Projects

Administered by: Public Health Service, Indian Health Service.

Federal funding for youth: $1.3 million.

Legislative authorization: Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, title IV, section 411, Public Law 101-630, Nov. 28, 1990, as amended (25 U.S.C. 3210).

Objective: To prevent child abuse and family violence, and to treat child abuse victims.

Services provided: Planning and program development, training and technical assistance, and integration of Native Americans' culturally specific treatment methodologies into current cases.

Target groups: Native Americans and Native Alaskans.

Indian Health Service—Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs

Administered by: Public Health Service, Indian Health Service.

Federal funding for youth: $66.1 million.

Legislative authorization: Indian Health Care Improvement Act, title V, sections 511, 702, 704, and 705, as amended (added by P.L. 102-573, Oct. 29, 1992) (25 U.S.C. 1660a, 1665a, 1665c, 1665d).

Objective: To provide a broad range of treatment and prevention services to rural and urban communities. The program focuses on rehabilitation of

an aging adult abuse population and authorizes the development of treatment programs and services for Indian youth.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention, parental/family intervention, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: Drug/alcohol abusers, Native Americans and Native Alaskans.

Indian Health Service Research Grants

Administered by: Public Health Service, Indian Health Service.

Federal funding for youth: $0.

Legislative authorization: Indian Health Care Improvement Act, section 208, Public Law 94-437 (25 U.S.C. 1621g).

Objective: To conduct research and developmental activities in areas of Indian health care that further the performance of the health responsibilities of the Indian Health Service.

Services provided: Research/evaluation.

Target groups: Native Americans and Native Alaskans.

Indian Youth Grant Program

Administered by: Public Health Service, Indian Health Service.

Federal funding for youth: $500,000.

Legislative authorization: Indian Health Care Improvement Act, title II, section 216, as amended (added by Indian Health Amendments Act of 1992, sec. 212, P.L. 102-573, Oct. 29, 1992) (25 U.S.C. 1621o).

Objective: To develop program services and activities to address American Indian/Alaskan Native adolescent health issues through culturally relevant education, counseling, and motivational techniques. The goal is the prevention or resolution of high-risk behaviors and the development of healthful and responsible practices for adolescents.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, substance abuse intervention, focused activities, general health services, and parenting skills.

Target groups: Native Americans, Native Alaskans, and youth ages 12 through 19.

Injury Prevention and Control Research and State Grant Projects

Administered by: Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $22.2 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title III, sections 301 and 392, as amended (42 U.S.C. 241 and 280b-1).

Objective: The mission of the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control is to prevent premature death and disability and reduce human suffering and medical costs caused by nonoccupational injuries. The Center focuses on the health aspects of injury, including those caused by crime and violence. The Center's Division of Violence Prevention is responsible for developing a scientific approach to violence prevention in two priority areas: interpersonal youth violence and family and intimate violence. The Division of Violence Prevention also addresses suicide prevention and a cross-cutting strategy to prevent firearm-related injuries and deaths.

Services provided: Training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, and information dissemination.

Target groups: All youth, abused/neglected, and drug/alcohol abusers.

Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS)

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency does not keep data on the amount of money spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Social Security Act, title IV, section 482, as amended (as added by Family Support Act of 1988, P.L. 100-485, Oct. 13, 1988) (42 U.S.C. 682).

Objective: To ensure that needy families with children obtain the education, training, and employment that will help them avoid long-term welfare dependency.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, job training assistance, and support services.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged.

Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI)

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not determine the amount of funds spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Family Support Act of 1988, section 505, Public Law 100-485, Oct. 13, 1988, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1315 note); Social Security Act, title XI, section 1115, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1315).

Objective: To create new employment and business opportunities through the expansion of existing businesses, self-employment, and new business ventures to enable recipients of Aid to Families With Dependent Children and other low-income individuals or families that meet 100 percent of the federal poverty guidelines to achieve self-sufficiency.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, mentoring, counseling, job training assistance, support services, parental/family intervention, child care, and transportation.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged.

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant Services Program

Administered by: Public Health Service, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Care Bureau.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not determine amount spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Social Security Act, title V, sections 501-9, as amended (added by Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act of 1981, P.L. 97-35, Aug. 13, 1981) (42 U.S.C. 701-9).

Objective: To support national efforts to improve and expand state and local systems of maternal and child health. Block grants are awarded to states, and states have the flexibility to determine how to use these federal funds. States have used these funds for violence prevention activities that ranged from prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect to domestic violence to suicide prevention.

Services provided: Planning and program development, research/evaluation, maternal and infant health care, and violence and suicide prevention.

Target groups: Abused/neglected, youth at risk for abuse, and populations with special needs.

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant Services Program—Special Projects of Regional and National Significance (SPRANS)

Administered by: Public Health Service, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau.

Federal funding for youth: $3.4 million.

Legislative authorization: Social Security Act, title V, section 502(a)(1), as amended (added by Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act of 1981, P.L. 97-35, Aug. 13, 1981) (42 U.S.C. 702(a)(1)).

Objective: To provide funding for programs that improve, expand, and complement federal, state, and community efforts to provide systems of comprehensive services for the target populations of women of childbearing age, infants, children and youth, and children with special health care needs and their families. SPRANS has several projects that address at-risk youth.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, substance abuse intervention, parental/family intervention, training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, and child abuse/neglect prevention.

Target groups: All youth, women of childbearing age, parents, families, and infants. (Client group served varies by individual project.)

Mental Health Block Grant

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not determine the portion of funds spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title XIX, sections 1911-20 (added by ADAMHA Reorganization Act, P.L. 102-321, July 10, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 300x through 300x-9).

Objective: To support comprehensive, community-based services for adults with serious mental illnesses and children with serious emotional disturbances.

Services provided: Mental health services.

Target groups: All youth, adults, and populations with serious mental illness and/or emotional disturbance.

Migrant Health Centers

Administered by: Public Health Service, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Primary Health Care.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not determine portion of funds spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title III, section 329, as amended (42 U.S.C. 254b).

Objective: To provide a broad array of medical and support services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families, including preventive health and acute and chronic care services. Emphasis is on case management—the coordination of centers' activities with appropriate social, medical, or economic community services.

Services provided: Mentoring, counseling, substance abuse intervention, support services, parental/family intervention, and primary health care.

Target groups: Migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families.

Model Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment for Incarcerated Populations, Non-Incarcerated Populations, and Juvenile Justice Populations

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

Federal funding for youth: $15.8 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, section 511 (added by ADAMHA Reorganization Act, P.L. 102-321, sec. 110, July 10, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 290bb-4).

Objective: To enhance drug abuse treatment for criminal justice populations, improve treatment outcomes for these populations, and reduce the frequency with which these populations interact with the criminal justice system or engage in criminal behavior because of their addictive disorders.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention.

Target groups: Drug/alcohol abusers, juvenile offenders, minority groups, probation/parolees, and youth aged 10 through 22.

National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)—Research Programs

Administered by: Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Federal funding for youth: $20.3 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, sections 301 and 464H, as amended (42 U.S.C. 241, 285n).

Objective: To develop a sound knowledge base that can be applied to the development of improved methods of treatment and more effective strategies for preventing alcoholism and alcohol related problems. NIAAA is the lead federal agency for research on the causes, consequences, treatment, and prevention of alcohol-related problems.

Services provided: Research/evaluation.

Target groups: All youth, minorities, women, and people with disabilities.

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)—Research Programs

Administered by: Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Federal funding for youth: $6 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, sections 301, 405, 464L, 464N, and 464P, as amended (42 U.S.C. 241, 284, 285o, 285o-2, 285o-4).

Objective: To support research to develop new knowledge and approaches related to the prevention; treatment; causes; and consequences, including HIV/AIDS, of drug addiction. NIDA is responsible for coordinating federal research activities in drug abuse, dependency, and addiction research.

Services provided: Research/evaluation.

Target groups: Drug/alcohol abusers.

National Institute of Mental Health—Research Programs

Administered by: Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health.

Federal funding for youth: $7.2 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title III, section 304 (added by P.L. 69-182, July 28, 1955) (42 U.S.C. 242b).

Objective: To support and conduct research to improve mental illness diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

Services provided: Research/evaluation.

Target groups: All youth, economically disadvantaged, at-risk/ high-risk youth, abused/neglected, delinquents, juvenile offenders, school dropouts, victims of crime, and minorities.

National Youth Sports Program

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services.

Federal funding for youth: $12 million.

Legislative authorization: Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, section 682, as amended (added by P.L. 103-352, sec. 205, May 18, 1994) (42 U.S.C. 9910c).

Objective: To provide low-income youth aged 10 to 16 with a summer of supervised sports instruction and enrichment activities on participating college and university campuses across the country. The primary goal of the program is to motivate disadvantaged youth to earn and learn self-respect through a program of sports instruction and competition.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, and focused activities.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged children aged 10 through 16.

Native American Programs

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Administration for Native Americans.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Officials were unable to determine the portion of total funding that went to youth.

Legislative authorization: Native American Programs Act of 1974, section 803, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2991b).

Objective: To promote the goal of social and economic self-sufficiency of American Indians; Alaska Natives; Native Hawaiians; and other Native American Pacific Islanders, including American Samoans. This program provides grants, training, and technical assistance to eligible tribes and Native American organizations representing 1.6 million individuals.

Services provided: Conflict resolution, job training assistance, planning and program development, training and technical assistance, clearinghouses, environmental regulatory enhancement, environmental mitigation, and Native American language preservation.

Target groups: American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Native Hawaiians, and other Native American Pacific Islanders.

Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Infants Demonstration Projects

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $7.2 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, section 509F (added by Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, sec. 2054, P.L. 100-690, Nov. 18, 1988) (42 U.S.C. 290aa-13). Notwithstanding that legislation was repealed effective Oct. 1, 1992, the program may continue until funds received prior to that date have been expended (P.L. 102-321, sec. 801(d)(2)(A), July 10, 1992).

Objective: To develop innovative, community-based models for the coordination of service systems for linking health promotion and treatment services for substance abusing pregnant women and their small children.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention.

Target groups: Drug/alcohol abusers, women, infants of drug-using mothers, and low-income women.

Projects for Assistance in Transition From Homelessness

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not determine the amount of funds spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, part C, section 521, as amended (added by Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, P.L. 100-77, July 22, 1987) (42 U.S.C. 290cc-21).

Objective: To support mental health and other services for individuals with serious mental illnesses, as well as for individuals with serious mental illnesses and co-occurring substance use disorders, who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Among the services provided are outreach services, community mental health services, alcohol or drug treatment services, and case management services.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, training and technical assistance, capital improvements, and mental health services.

Target groups: Runaways/the homeless and populations with serious mental illness or emotional disturbance.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs—Basic Centers

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families.

Federal funding for youth: $40.5 million.

Legislative authorization: Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, title III, sections 311-12, Public Law 93-415, Sept. 7, 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5711 and 5712).

Objective: To establish and operate local centers to address the immediate needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families.

Services provided: Counseling, support services, focused activities, parental/family intervention, training and technical assistance, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: Runaways/homeless children under age 18.

Service Grant Program for Residential Treatment for Pregnant and Postpartum Women

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

Federal funding for youth: $1.3 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, section 508, as amended (added by ADAMHA Reorganization Act, P.L. 102-321, sec. 108(a), July 10, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 290bb-1).

Objective: Program has several objectives, including (1) to decrease alcohol and drug use and (2) to decrease involvement in and exposure to crime, interpersonal violence, child abuse and neglect, and sexual abuse.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, substance abuse intervention, support services, and parental/family intervention.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, abused/neglected, drug/alcohol abusers, juvenile offenders, runaways/the homeless, minority

groups, women involved in foster care/welfare system, public housing residents, and populations with mental illness.

Social Services Block Grant

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials were unable to determine the portion of funds spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Social Security Act, title XX, sections 2001-7, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1397-1397f).

Objective: To fund social services that prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency; prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and provide admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are inappropriate.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention, support services, and parental/family intervention.

Target groups: All youth, abused/neglected, and drug/alcohol abusers.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant

Administered by: Public Health Service, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not determine the portion of funds spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title XIX, part B, subpart II, sections 1921-35 (added by ADAMHA Reorganization Act, P.L. 102-321, sec. 202, July 10, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 300x-21 through 300x-34).

Objective: To expand and enhance the availability and delivery of quality addiction prevention and treatment services nationally. The grant provides federal support but empowers states to design solutions to specific addiction problems they are experiencing locally.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention.

Target groups: Drug/alcohol abusers, pregnant women, and dependent children.

Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families.

Federal funding for youth: $13.7 million.

Legislative authorization: Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, title III, part B, sections 321-22, as amended (added by Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, P.L. 100-690, sec. 7273(f), Nov. 18, 1988) (42 U.S.C. 5714-1 and 5714-2).

Objective: To provide resources to assist homeless youth in making a successful transition toward a productive adulthood and self-sufficiency.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills and job training assistance.

Target groups: Runaways/the homeless and youth aged 16 through 21.

Urban Indian Health Program

Administered by: Public Health Service, Indian Health Service.

Federal funding for youth: $5.8 million.

Legislative authorization: Indian Health Care Improvement Act, title V, section 502, Public Law 94-437, Sept. 30, 1976, as amended (25 U.S.C. 1652).

Objective: To provide grant and contract programs to urban Indian organizations, including information and referral, dental services, comprehensive primary care services, limited primary care services, community health, substance abuse, behavioral health services, immunizations, HIV activities, health promotion and disease prevention, case management, and outreach services.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention, parental/family intervention, direct outpatient primary care, mental health services, outreach and referral, health promotion, and disease prevention.

Target groups: Native Americans and Native Alaskans.

Youth Initiatives/Youth Gangs

Administered by: Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families.

Federal funding for youth: $10.5 million.

Legislative authorization: Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, title III, sections 3501-5, Public Law 100-690, Nov. 18, 1988, as amended (42 U.S.C. 11801-5).

Objective: To prevent and reduce the participation of youth in gangs that engage in illicit drug-related activities; promote involvement of youth in lawful activities; prevent the abuse of drugs by youth; support coordination of activities of local police departments and education, employment, and social service agencies; provide information on the treatment and rehabilitation options available to youth; coordinate support between schools and state and federal governments; and provide technical assistance to eligible organizations. (This program was formerly known as the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program.)

Services provided: Gang intervention, substance abuse intervention, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: Drug/alcohol abusers, gangs, and children under age 18.

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Administered by: Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $1.4 million.

Legislative authorization: Public Health Service Act, title V, section 517, as amended (added by Alcohol and Drug Abuse Amendments of 1986, P.L. 99-570, sec. 4005(a), Oct. 27, 1986) (42 U.S.C. 290bb-23).

Objective: To monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of mortality, morbidity, and social problems among youth in the United States. The survey focuses on the following categories of behaviors: intentional and unintentional injuries; tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted disease infection; dietary behavior; and physical activity.

Services provided: Conduct survey and develop database on youth behavior.

Target groups: All youth.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

4-H After-School Program/Demonstration

Administered by: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, Office of Community Relations and Involvement.

Federal funding for youth: $3.5 million.

Legislative authorization: United States Housing Act of 1937, section 22, as amended (added by Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, P.L. 101-625, title V, sec. 515(a), Nov. 28, 1990) (42 U.S.C. 1437t).

Objective: To develop and expand effective after-school programs that provide safe environments that help children develop their full potential. Additionally, to demonstrate ways to promote, through supervised activities and joint community and private-sector collaboration, the long-term welfare of children 7 through 13 years old living in public housing. This demonstration creates environments where children can develop skills, knowledge, and competencies to assist in their positive development. Adults are linked with children to build self-confidence and provide homework counseling, tutoring, and mentoring support as an alternative to gang-related activities.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, support services, focused activities, parental/family intervention, planning and program development, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, at-risk/high-risk youth, abused/neglected, drug/alcohol abusers, runaways/the homeless, victims of crime, residents of public housing, and children ages 7 through 13.

Youth Apprenticeship

Administered by: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Public and Indian Housing, Office of Community Relations and Involvement.

Federal funding for youth: $358,000.

Legislative authorization: Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, section 3(c)(2)(B), Public Law 90-448, Aug. 1, 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1701u(c)(2)(B)).

Objective: To provide grants to public housing agencies to initiate, with a joint labor/management organization (union), a Youth Apprenticeship Program in certain communities. Training is provided for Department of Labor-approved apprenticeship programs. The program has an ensured employment component: participants are guaranteed a job for at least 30 months, and help is provided in getting a union card. About 500 youths in eight programs are being served.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, job training assistance, support services, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, residents of public housing, and young adults aged 16 through 30.

Youth Development Initiative

Administered by: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Public and Indian Housing, Office of Community Relations and Involvement.

Federal funding for youth: $10 million.

Legislative authorization: United States Housing Act of 1937, section 22, as amended (added by Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, P.L. 101-625, title V, sec. 515(a), Nov. 28, 1990) (42 U.S.C. 1437t).

Objective: To provide families living in public housing with better access to educational and employment opportunities to achieve self-sufficiency and independence by (1) developing facilities in or near public housing for training and support services; (2) mobilizing public and private resources to expand and improve the delivery of such services; (3) providing funding for essential training and support services that cannot otherwise be funded; and (4) improving the capacity of management to assess the training and services needs of families, coordinate the provision of training

and services that meet these needs, and ensure the long-term provision of training and services.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, focused activities, and capital improvements.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, at-risk/high-risk youth, delinquents, juvenile offenders, school dropouts, noncustodial parents with children living in public housing who have child support agreements with the county or state, residents of public housing, and youth aged 13 through 25.

Youth Sports/Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program

Administered by: Crime Prevention and Security Division.

Federal funding for youth: $13.9 million.

Legislative authorization: Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, title V, section 520, Public Law 101-625, Nov. 28, 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 11903a).

Objective: To provide sports, cultural, educational, recreational, or other activities to youth to prevent drug-related crime. In addition, funds can be used to rehabilitate/construct buildings within or near the housing authority of such programs. The program requires housing authorities to develop a strategy to respond to crime. The housing authorities must demonstrate the need, assess the degree of the problem, and show their programmatic response to addressing the problem.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training, focused activities, training and technical assistance, and capital improvements.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, at-risk/high-risk youth, residents of public housing, and youth aged 15 through 21.

Youthbuild

Administered by: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Office of Economic Development.

Federal funding for youth: $78 million.

Legislative authorization: Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, title IV, sections 451-60, as amended (added by Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, P.L. 102-550, sec. 164, Oct. 28, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 12899-12899i).

Objective: To expand the supply of affordable housing and assist economically disadvantaged youth in obtaining the education and employment skills necessary to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, mentoring, tutoring, counseling, job training assistance, training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, and capital improvements.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, school dropouts, and youth aged 16 through 24.

Department of the Interior

Indian Child Welfare Act (Title II Grants)

Administered by: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Tribal Services, Division of Social Services.

Federal funding for youth: $23.8 million.

Legislative authorization: Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, title II, sections 201-4, Public Law 95-608, Nov. 8, 1978, as amended (25 U.S.C. 1931-34).

Objective: To promote the stability and security of Indian tribes and families by establishing minimum federal standards for the removal of Indian children from their families and the placement of such children in foster or adoptive homes, and by providing assistance to Indian tribes in the operation of child and family service programs.

Services provided: Counseling, support services, focused activities, and parental/family intervention.

Target groups: At-risk/high-risk youth, abused/neglected, Native Americans, and children under age 18.

Indian Child Welfare Assistance (Foster Care)

Administered by: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Tribal Services, Division of Social Services.

Federal funding for youth: $105 million.

Legislative authorization: Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, title I, sections 101-5, Public Law 95-608, Nov. 8, 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1911-15); Snyder Act of 1921, Nov. 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13).

Objective: To provide foster home care and appropriate institutional (nonmedical) care for dependent, neglected, and handicapped Indian children residing on or near reservations who are in need of protection, including those children living in Bureau of Indian Affairs service area jurisdictions in Alaska and Oklahoma, when these services are not available from state or local public agencies.

Services provided: Support services.

Target groups: Native American children under age 18.

Department of Justice

Boot Camps, Part H

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $0. Agency officials said this program has had no funding since fiscal year 1992.

Legislative authorization: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, title II, part H, sections 289-89C (added by P.L. 102-586, sec. 2, Nov. 4, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 5667f through 5667f-3).

Objective: To authorize grants to establish up to 10 military-style boot camps for delinquent juveniles.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, and support services.

Target groups: Delinquents and juvenile offenders (ages vary as defined by state laws).

Children's Justice Act Discretionary Grants for Native American Indian Tribes

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime.

Federal funding for youth: $0. No federal dollars are appropriated; funding is provided by the Department of Justice's Crime Victims Fund.

Legislative authorization: Victims of Crime Act of 1984, title II, section 1402(g)(1), Public Law 98-473, Oct. 12, 1984, as amended (42 U.S.C. 10601(g)(1)).

Objective: To create and sustain Children's Justice Act programs that deal with cases of child sexual and physical abuse during the investigation, prosecution, and treatment phases; strengthen existing programs; and establish systemic improvement in a community's overall response to child sexual abuse.

Services provided: Gang intervention, counseling, support services, planning and program development, training and technical assistance, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: Abused/neglected, victims of crime, and Native Americans.

Community Outreach Program

Administered by: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Criminal Investigative Division.

Federal funding for youth: $281,000.

Legislative authorization: Public Law 89-554, section 4(c), Sept. 6, 1966, as amended (28 U.S.C. 533(1)); Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, section 701 (added by the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, title II, sec. 609A(a), P.L. 98-473, Oct. 12, 1984) (42 U.S.C. 3771(a)).

Objective: To alert America's youth, community, organization, and business leaders to the dangers of drug abuse, crime, and violence and to

educate them about the FBI's role in the war against crime, drugs, gangs, and violence. Further, to assist youth, community, organization, and business leaders in understanding the dangerous effects of these illegal activities on their health and on society as a whole.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, substance abuse intervention, focused activities, parental/family intervention, clearinghouses, teen pregnancy intervention, and citizens' academies.

Target groups: All youth.

Community Relations Service Initiatives

Administered by: Community Relations Service.

Federal funding for youth: $10 million.

Legislative authorization: Civil Rights Act of 1964, title X, section 1002, Public Law 88-352, July 2, 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000g-1).

Objective: To prevent or resolve community conflicts and tensions arising from actions, policies, and practices perceived to be discriminatory on the basis of race, color, or national origin. This program provides conciliation, mediation, technical assistance, and training. It also offers special programs for schools, such as peer mediation services, student conflict resolution teams, student problem identification resolution programs, school/community-based programs for conflict management, cultural awareness training, and management of school disruptions and violence.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, conflict resolution, parental/family intervention, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: All youth, at-risk/high-risk youth, and delinquents.

Crime Victim Assistance/Discretionary Grants

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime.

Federal funding for youth: $0. No federal dollars are appropriated; funding is provided by the Department of Justice's Crime Victims Fund.

Legislative authorization: Victims of Crime Act of 1984, title II, section 1404(c), Public Law 98-473, Oct. 12, 1984, as amended (42 U.S.C. 10603(c)).

Objective: To fund crucial victim services, support training for the diverse professionals who work with crime victims, and develop projects to enhance victims' rights and services.

Services provided: Counseling, support services, planning and program development, training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, and clearinghouses.

Target groups: Abused/neglected, victims of crime, and Native Americans.

Crime Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime.

Federal funding for youth: $0. No federal dollars are appropriated; funding is provided by the Department of Justice's Crime Victims Fund.

Legislative authorization: Victims of Crime Act of 1984, title II, section 1404(a), Public Law 98-473, Oct. 12, 1984, as amended (42 U.S.C. 10603(a)).

Objective: To provide services to victims of crime through public and private nonprofit organizations, such as domestic violence shelters; child abuse programs; rape crisis centers; and victim services in law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices, hospitals, and social service agencies.

Services provided: Counseling, support services, crisis intervention, court notification, case information, and referrals.

Target groups: Abused/neglected and victims of crime.

Crime Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime.

Federal funding for youth: $0. No federal dollars are appropriated; funding is provided by the Department of Justice's Crime Victims Fund.

Legislative authorization: Victims of Crime Act of 1984, title II, section 1403, Public Law 98-473, Oct. 12, 1984, as amended (42 U.S.C. 10602).

Objective: To help support state compensation programs for crime victims that reimburse victims of violent crime for expenses like lost wages and medical, counseling, and funeral costs that are not covered by other sources, such as medical insurance or workers' compensation.

Services provided: Counseling and support services.

Target groups: Victims of crime.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs—Discretionary Grant

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Federal funding for youth: $28.8 million.

Legislative authorization: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, title I, part B, sections 510-18, as amended (added by Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, sec. 6091(a), P.L. 100-690, Nov. 18, 1988) (42 U.S.C. 3760-3764).

Objective: To provide funds to assist states and units of local government in carrying out specific programs that offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal justice system, and to enhance drug control efforts at the state and local levels. The program places special emphasis on nationwide and multijurisdictional projects and programs that address the drug problem and advance national drug control priorities.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse, focused activities, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: At-risk/high-risk youth, drug/alcohol abusers, delinquents, and juvenile offenders.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs—Formula Grant

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Federal funding for youth: $48.5 million.

Legislative authorization: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, title I, part A, sections 501-9, as amended (added by Anti-Drug

Abuse Act of 1988, sec. 6091(a), P.L. 100-690, Nov. 18, 1988) (42 U.S.C. 3751-59).

Objective: To provide funds to assist states and units of local government in carrying out specific programs that offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal justice system, and to enhance drug control efforts at the state and local levels. The program places special emphasis on state-directed projects and programs that address the drug problem and advance national drug control priorities.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, focused activities, parental/family intervention, planning and program development, training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, and capital improvements.

Target groups: Drug/alcohol abusers, juvenile offenders, and victims of crime.

Gang-Free Schools and Communities—Community-Based Gang Intervention

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $10 million.

Legislative authorization: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, title II, part D, sections 281-83, as amended (added by P.L. 102-586, sec. 2(i), Nov. 4, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 5667-5667b).

Objective: To prevent and reduce the participation of juveniles in the activities of gangs that commit crimes. Activities include (1) individual, peer, family, and group counseling, including life skills training and preparation for living independently; (2) education and social services to address the social and developmental needs of juveniles; (3) crisis intervention and counseling for juveniles at risk of gang involvement and their families; (4) support and implementation of neighborhood and community groups to work closely with parents and schools and law enforcement and other agencies in the community; (5) training for adults who have significant relationships with juveniles to provide constructive alternatives to gang activities; and (6) research and evaluation of gang prevention, intervention, and suppression strategies.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, focused activities, parental/family intervention, planning and program development, training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, and clearinghouses.

Target groups: At-risk/high-risk youth, delinquents, juvenile offenders, gang members, and youth under age 22.

Justice Research, Development, and Evaluation Project Grants

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice.

Federal funding for youth: $4.8 million.

Legislative authorization: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, title I, sections 202-3, as amended (added by Justice System Improvement Act of 1979, sec. 2, P.L. 96-157, Dec. 27, 1979) (42 U.S.C. 3722-23).

Objective: To encourage and support research, development, and evaluation to further understanding of the causes and control of crime and to improve the criminal justice system.

Services provided: Training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, and clearinghouses.

Target groups: At-risk/high-risk youth, abused/neglected, drug/alcohol abusers, juvenile offenders, and victims of crime.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention—Allocation to States (State Formula Grants) Part B

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $70 million.

Legislative authorization: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, title II, part B, sections 221-23, Public Law 93-415, Sept. 7, 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5631-33).

Objective: To assist states and units of general local government or combinations thereof in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating projects, directly or through grants and contracts with public and private agencies, for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency, and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, focused activities, parental/family involvement, planning and program development, training and technical assistance, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: All youth, at-risk/high-risk youth, drug/alcohol abusers, delinquents, juvenile offenders, school dropouts, minorities, and children under age 18.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention—Juvenile Mentoring, Part G

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $4 million.

Legislative authorization: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, title II, part G, sections 288-88H, as amended (added by P.L. 102-586, sec. 2(i)(1)(C), Nov. 4, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 5667e through 5667e-8).

Objective: To establish mentoring programs for at-risk youth to reduce juvenile delinquency and gang participation, improve academic performance of youth, and reduce the dropout rate. A "mentor" is defined as a person who works with an at-risk youth on a one-to-one basis, establishing a supportive relationship, helping improve the student's academic performance, and enhancing his or her good citizenship potential.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, counseling, job training assistance, support services, focused activities, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, at-risk/high-risk youth, delinquents, and school-aged children.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention National Programs—Discretionary Grants, Part C

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $25 million.

Legislative authorization: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, title II, part C, sections 261-62, as amended (added by Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, sec. 7263, P.L. 100-690, Nov. 18, 1988) (42 U.S.C. 5665 and 5665a).

Objective: To develop and implement programs that design, test, and demonstrate effective approaches, techniques, and methods for preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency, such as community-based alternatives to institutional confinement; effective means of diverting juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice and correctional systems; programs stressing advocacy activities aimed at improving services to youth affected by the juvenile justice system; model programs to strengthen and maintain the family unit, including self-help programs; prevention and treatment programs relating to juveniles who commit serious crimes; programs to prevent hate crimes; and a national law-related education program of delinquency prevention.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, focused activities, parental/family intervention, planning and program development, training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, and clearinghouses.

Target groups: All youth (ages vary as defined by state laws).

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention—State Challenge Activities, Part E

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $10 million.

Legislative authorization: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, title II, part E, section 285 (added by P.L. 102-586, sec. 2(i)(1)(C), Nov. 4, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 5667c).

Objective: To provide incentives for states participating in the Formula Grants program to develop, adopt, and improve policies and programs in 1 or more of 10 specific Challenge Activities, including developing and adopting policies and programs to provide basic health, mental health, and education services for youth in the juvenile justice system; provide access to counsel; increase community-based alternatives to incarceration; provide secure settings for the placement of violent juvenile offenders; prohibit gender bias in placement and treatment; establish a state ombudsman; remove, where appropriate, status offenders from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, to prevent secure detentions; serve as alternatives to suspension and expulsion from school; increase aftercare services; and establish a state administrative structure to provide comprehensive coordinated services for juveniles and their families.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, job training assistance, planning and program development, training and technical assistance, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: All youth under age 18.

Missing and Exploited Children Program (Title IV)

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $6.7 million.

Legislative authorization: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, title IV, sections 402-7, as amended (added by P.L. 98-473, sec. 660, Oct. 12, 1984) (42 U.S.C. 5771-76).

Objective: To provide training, technical assistance, research, and information relating to missing and exploited children and to establish a network of programs and services that benefit missing and exploited children and their families by assisting in the location, recovery, and return of and provision of follow-up care for missing and exploited children.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, and clearinghouses.

Target groups: Missing/exploited/abducted children and runaways/the homeless.

Public Education on Drug Abuse

Administered by: Drug Enforcement Administration, Demand Reduction Section.

Federal funding for youth: $650,000.

Legislative authorization: Controlled Substances Act, title II, section 502, Public Law 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, as amended (21 U.S.C. 872).

Objective: To provide leadership in coordinating and facilitating the involvement of law enforcement and the community in drug prevention and education in six broad areas: antilegalization, law enforcement training, youth programs, drugs in the workplace, sports drug awareness, and community coalitions.

Services provided: Substance abuse intervention, focused activities, planning and program development, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: At-risk/high-risk youth, youth athletes, law enforcement, community groups, employers, educators, and health professionals.

Title II: Part A—Concentration of Federal Efforts

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $200,000.

Legislative authorization: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, title II, part A, section 204, Public Law 93-415, Sept. 7, 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5614).

Objective: To promote interagency cooperation and collaborative programs among federal, state, and local programs by fostering communication among agencies involved in juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and missing children's programs to eliminate duplication of effort and provide for the most effective use of federal funds to benefit juveniles, particularly at-risk youth and youth in the juvenile justice system.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, focused activities, parental/family intervention, planning and program

development, training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, and clearinghouses.

Target groups: All youth.

Title V—Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $20 million.

Legislative authorization: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, title V, sections 502-6 (added by P.L. 102-586, sec. 5(a), Nov. 4, 1992) (42 U.S.C. 5781-85).

Objective: To reduce delinquency and youth violence by supporting communities in providing their children, families, neighborhoods, and institutions with the knowledge, skills, and opportunities necessary to foster a healthy and nurturing environment that supports the growth and development of productive and responsible citizens.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, focused activities, parental/family intervention, planning and program development, training and technical assistance, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: All youth and juveniles (as defined by state laws).

Treatment for Juvenile Offenders Who Are Victims of Child Abuse or Neglect, Part F

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $0. Agency officials said this program has had no funding since fiscal year 1992.

Legislative authorization: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, title II, part F, sections 287-87C (added by P.L. 102-586, sec. 2(i)(1)(C), Nov. 4, 1992 (42 U.S.C. 5667d through 5667d-3).

Objective: To authorize grants to public and nonprofit private organizations for treatment of juvenile offenders who are victims of child

abuse or neglect, provide transitional services to juvenile offenders, and conduct research.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, conflict resolution, counseling, parental/family intervention, and research/evaluation.

Target groups: Abused/neglected children under age 18.

Victims of Child Abuse

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Federal funding for youth: $11.2 million.

Legislative authorization: Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, title II, sections 211-31, Public Law 101-647, Nov. 29, 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 13001-41).

Objective: To improve the prosecution, investigation, and court handling of child abuse and neglect cases by providing training and technical assistance to practitioners and court personnel, and to foster and strengthen community-based multidisciplinary approaches to the prosecution, investigation, and management of child abuse and neglect cases. Also, to ensure that the interests of child victims are represented to and protected by the courts and to assist communities in developing programs to improve the resources for children and families and to enhance coordination among community entities.

Services provided: Planning and program development, training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, clearinghouses, and regional technical resource centers.

Target groups: All youth.

Weed and Seed Program Fund

Administered by: Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Administration, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Executive Office of Weed and Seed (in conjunction with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing; Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service and Administration for Children and Families; Department of Labor,

Employment and Training Administration; Department of Agriculture, Assistant Secretary of Science and Education; and the Corporation for National and Community Service, AmeriCorps).

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not determine the amount of funds spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Balanced Budget Downpayment Act, title II, section 201(a), Public Law 104-99, Jan. 26, 1996.

Objective: To develop a comprehensive, multidisciplinary strategy to control and prevent violent crime, drug trafficking, and drug-related crime in targeted high-crime neighborhoods; coordinate and integrate existing and new federal, state, local, and private-sector initiatives, criminal justice efforts, and human services; concentrate resources in project sites to maximize impact on reducing and preventing violent crime, drug trafficking, and drug-related crime; mobilize community residents in targeted sites to assist law enforcement in identifying and removing violent offenders and drug traffickers from their neighborhoods and assist other human service agencies in identifying and responding to service needs of the target area; and promote neighborhood restoration and revitalization through economic development.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, focused activities, parental/family intervention, planning and program development, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: At-risk/high-risk youth.

Department of Labor

Job Training for the Homeless Demonstration Program

Administered by: Employment and Training Administration.

Federal funding for youth: $0. Appropriation rescinded.

Legislative authorization: Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, as amended, title VII-C (42 U.S.C. 1130, 11441 and the

following). The program was terminated on Oct. 1, 1995 (P.L. 103-239, sec. 701(b), May 4, 1994 (42 U.S.C. 11450)).

Objective: To award grants to public and private agencies to demonstrate innovative and replicable approaches to providing job training to the homeless.

Services provided: Research/evaluation.

Target groups: Runaways/the homeless aged 14 and older.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)—Job Corps

Administered by: Employment and Training Administration.

Federal funding for youth: $1.1 billion.

Legislative authorization: Job Training Partnership Act, title IV, part B, sections 421-39, Public Law 97-300, Oct. 13, 1982, as amended (29 U.S.C. 1691-1709).

Objective: To assist young people who need and can benefit from an unusually intensive program, operated primarily in the residential setting of a Job Corps center, to become more responsible, employable, and productive citizens. The program is highly targeted to the most severely disadvantaged youth facing multiple barriers to employment.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, counseling, substance abuse intervention, job training assistance, support services, focused activities, and capital improvements.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged and youth aged 14 through 22.

JTPA Title II-B—Summer Youth Employment and Training

Administered by: Employment and Training Administration.

Federal funding for youth: $0. Appropriation rescinded.

Legislative authorization: Job Training Partnership Act, title II, part B, sections 251-56, as amended (added by Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992, sec. 204, P.L. 102-367, Sept. 7, 1992) (29 U.S.C. 1630-35).

Objective: To enhance the basic educational skills of youth, encourage school completion or enrollment in supplementary or alternative school programs, provide exposure to the world of work, and enhance the citizenship of youth.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, job training assistance, and support services.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged youth aged 14 through 21.

JTPA Title II-C—Year-Round Youth Program

Administered by: Employment and Training Administration.

Federal funding for youth: $126.7 million.

Legislative authorization: Job Training Partnership Act, title II, part C, sections 261-66, as amended (added by Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992, sec. 206-8, P.L. 102-367, Sept. 7, 1992 (29 U.S.C. 1641-46).

Objective: To improve the long-term employability of youth; enhance the citizenship and educational and occupational potential of youth; encourage school completion or enrollment in alternative school programs; increase the employment and earnings of youth; reduce welfare dependency; and assist youth in addressing problems that impair their transition from school to work, apprenticeships, the military, or postsecondary education and training.

Services provided: Mentoring, tutoring, and job training assistance.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, juvenile offenders, runaways/the homeless, school dropouts, populations with basic skill deficiencies, pregnant teens and young women, populations with disabilities, and youth aged 14 through 21.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Programs

Administered by: Employment and Training Administration.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not determine amount of money spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Job Training Partnership Act, title IV, part A, section 402, Public Law 97-300, Oct. 13, 1982, as amended (29 U.S.C. 1672).

Objective: To provide job training, job search assistance, and other supportive services for those individuals who suffer chronic seasonal unemployment and underemployment in the agricultural industry. To enable farmworkers and their dependents to obtain or retain employment.

Services provided: Job training assistance and support services.

Target groups: Disadvantaged migrants.

Native American Programs

Administered by: Employment and Training Administration.

Federal funding for youth: Amount not available. Agency officials could not determine the amount of money spent on youth.

Legislative authorization: Job Training Partnership Act, title A, section 401, Public Law 97-300, Oct. 13, 1982, as amended (29 U.S.C. 1671).

Objective: To provide job training to Native Americans facing serious barriers to employment who are in special need of such training to obtain productive employment, reduce the economic disadvantages among Indians and others of Native American descent, and advance the economic and social development of such people.

Services provided: Job training assistance and support services.

Target groups: Native Americans.

School to Work Opportunities

Administered by: Employment and Training Administration (in conjunction with the Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education).

Federal funding for youth: $245 million.

Legislative authorization: School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994, Public Law 103-239, May 4, 1994 (20 U.S.C. 6101-51). The program is to terminate Oct. 1, 2001 (P.L. 103-239, sec. 802 (20 U.S.C. 6251)).

Objective: To help states and communities build comprehensive school-to-work systems. Such systems offer young Americans opportunities to prepare for high-skill, high-wage careers; to receive

top-quality academic educations; and to pursue further education or training.

Services provided: Planning and program development and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: All youth.

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program

Administered by: Employment and Training Administration.

Federal funding for youth: $10.3 million.

Legislative authorization: Internal Revenue Code, section 280C, as amended (added by Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977, title II, sec. 202(c)(1), P.L. 95-30, May 23, 1977) (26 U.S.C. 280C).

Objective: To provide tax credits for employers who hire from nine target groups that traditionally find it difficult to obtain and hold a job. These groups include economically disadvantaged youth and welfare recipients.

Services provided: Job training assistance.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged youth aged 16 through 22.

Youth Fair Chance

Administered by: Employment and Training Administration.

Federal funding for youth: $0. Appropriation rescinded.

Legislative authorization: Job Training Partnership Act, title IV, part H, sections 491-98A, as amended (added by Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992, sec. 406, P.L. 102-367, Sept. 7, 1992) (29 U.S.C. 1782-82h).

Objective: To ensure access to education and training assistance for youth residing in high-poverty urban and rural areas, provide a comprehensive range of services to disadvantaged youth who are not currently served or are underserved by federal education and job training programs, enable communities with high concentrations of poverty to establish and meet goals for improving the opportunities available to

youth within the community, and facilitate the coordination of comprehensive services to youth in such communities.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills and job training assistance.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged young adults aged 14 through 30.

Department of Transportation

Alcohol Traffic Safety and Drunk Driving Prevention Incentive Grants

Administered by: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Federal funding for youth: $5.1 million.

Legislative authorization: Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, title IX, section 9002(a), Public Law 100-690, Nov. 18, 1988, as amended (23 U.S.C. 410).

Objective: To encourage states to adopt effective programs to reduce crashes resulting from people driving while under the influence of alcohol and other controlled substances.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, substance abuse intervention, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: Drug/alcohol abusers aged 15 through 20.

State and Community Highway Safety

Administered by: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Federal funding for youth: $15.6 million.

Legislative authorization: Highway Safety Act of 1966, title I, section 101, Public Law 89-564, Sept. 9, 1966, as amended (23 U.S.C. 402).

Objective: To provide a coordinated national highway safety (including youth alcohol safety) program to reduce traffic accidents, deaths, injuries, and property damage.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, substance abuse intervention, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: Drug/alcohol abusers aged 15 through 20.

Youth Impaired Driving Projects

Administered by: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Federal funding for youth: $1.4 million.

Legislative authorization: Highway Safety Act of 1966, title I, section 101, Public Law 89-564, Sept. 9, 1966, as amended (23 U.S.C. 403).

Objective: To provide federal discretionary funds used for technical assistance and direct project grants to organizations such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, substance abuse intervention, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: Drug/alcohol abusers aged 15 through 20.

Department of the Treasury

Gang Resistance Education and Training Projects

Administered by: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; National Programs Division; G.R.E.A.T. Branch.

Federal funding for youth: $16.2 million.

Legislative authorization: Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, title III, subtitle X, section 32401, Public Law 103-322 (42 U.S.C. 13921).

Objective: To provide training to grade school children to resist the pressure to join a gang. To provide children with alternatives to violence when resolving a conflict, provide short- and long-term goals, and teach children to make sound choices and be responsible for their actions.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, gang intervention, focused activities, parental/family intervention.

Target groups: All youth in grades seven and eight.

Environmental Protection Agency

Environmental Education Grants

Administered by: Office of Communications, Education, and Public Affairs; Environmental Education Division.

Federal funding for youth: $2.9 million.

Legislative authorization: National Environmental Education Act, section 6, Public Law 101-619, Nov. 16, 1990, as amended (20 U.S.C. 5505).

Objective: To support projects to design, demonstrate, or disseminate practices, methods, or techniques related to environmental education and training.

Services provided: Job training assistance, planning and program development, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: All youth, economically disadvantaged, at-risk/high-risk, and minorities.

National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities

Promotion of the Arts—Arts for Youth

Administered by: National Endowment for the Arts.

Federal funding for youth: $350,000.

Legislative authorization: National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, section 5, Public Law 89-209, Sept. 29, 1965, as

amended (20 U.S.C. 954); Arts, Humanities, and Museums Amendments of 1990, section 318, Public Law 101-512, Nov. 5, 1990 (20 U.S.C. 954a).

Objective: To focus and strengthen efforts to use the arts as a tool to reach and educate at-risk youth.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, and focused activities.

Target groups: At-risk/high-risk youth and students in prekindergarten through 12th grade.

Promotion of the Arts—Arts in Education—Art Corps

Administered by: National Endowment for the Arts.

Federal funding for youth: $5.8 million.

Legislative authorization: National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, section 5, Public Law 89-209, Sept. 29, 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 954); Arts, Humanities, and Museums Amendments of 1990, section 318, Public Law 101-512, Nov. 5, 1990 (20 U.S.C. 954a).

Objective: To encourage state and local arts agencies in developing and supporting cultural activities, art programs, art education, and art research for children, adults, and communities.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills and focused activities.

Target groups: All youth, at-risk/high-risk youth, and students in prekindergarten through 12th grade.

Promotion of the Arts—Expansion Arts—Arts Education Initiative

Administered by: National Endowment for the Arts.

Federal funding for youth: $275,000.

Legislative authorization: National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, section 5, Public Law 89-209, Sept. 29, 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 954); Arts, Humanities, and Museums Amendments of 1990, section 318, Public Law 101-512, Nov. 5, 1990 (20 U.S.C. 954a).

Objective: To provide activities for school-age youth in underserved (rural, inner-city, and ethnically diverse) populations to encourage cultural understanding, enhance personal growth, and foster mentoring partnerships.

Services provided: Self-sufficiency skills, mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, and focused activities.

Target groups: Economically disadvantaged, inner-city youth, rural populations, ethnically diverse, youth with physical and mental disabilities, and students in kindergarten through 12th grade.

Promotion of the Arts—State and Regional Program

Administered by: National Endowment for the Arts.

Federal funding for youth: $2.7 million.

Legislative authorization: National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, section 5, Public Law 89-209, Sept. 29, 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 954); Arts, Humanities, and Museums Amendments of 1990, section 318, Public Law 101-512, Nov. 5, 1990 (20 U.S.C. 954a).

Objective: To develop arts programs and build audiences in underserved communities. Initiatives such as Art Corps in creative work—music, dance, theater, and visual arts—help to create pride in cultural heritage and engender a sense of self-worth.

Services provided: Mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, counseling, job training assistance, and focused activities.

Target groups: Minority youth, inner-city youth, and rural youth.

President's Crime Prevention Council

President's Crime Prevention Council

Administered by: President's Crime Prevention Council

Federal funding for youth: $1.5 million.

Legislative authorization: Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, title III, part A, sections 30101-4, Public Law 103-322, Sept. 13, 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13741-44).

Objective: To help coordinate the administration of crime prevention programs authorized by the Violent Crime Control Act. In addition, the Council is responsible for publishing a comprehensive catalog of prevention programs, coordinating planning, and providing training and technical assistance to communities and community organizations. Under its Ounce of Prevention grant program, the Council distributes grants to Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community areas to support the coordination and, where possible, the integration of public safety and youth development services, including summer and after-school care; mentoring and tutoring; job training and placement; and prevention and treatment targeting substance abuse, child abuse, and adolescent pregnancy.

Services provided: Crime/violence intervention, planning and program development, and training and technical assistance.

Target groups: All youth, economically disadvantaged, and at-risk/high-risk youth.

State Justice Institute

State Justice Institute

Administered by: State Justice Institute.

Federal funding for youth: $1.5 million.

Legislative authorization: State Justice Act of 1984, title II, sections 206-7, Public Law 98-620, Nov. 8, 1984, as amended (42 U.S.C. 10705-6).

Objective: To improve the quality of justice in the state courts; facilitate better coordination and information sharing between state and federal courts; and foster innovative, efficient solutions to common problems faced by all courts.

Services provided: Training and technical assistance, research/evaluation, and clearinghouses.

Target groups: Judges and court personnel, including those hearing cases involving youth and families at risk.

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